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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

American Business Chirps Up

India Has a Federation Plan

Free State Tells Trade Hope

Chicago Banks Trace a Plot

Germany Promises Arms Raise

STOCK prices move aggressively into higher levels. The demand for bonds grows in spite of stiffening prices. Grain quotations ascend. The stock market reflects rather than forecasts good news in industry and commerce. Reports from many districts of the United States show the sure telltale of better days—the putting of substantial numbers of men to work. The reopening factories are those that turn out a wide variety of products. This bright suggestion of economic revival discloses the fact that in industry the laws of politeness have altered—It is no longer vulgar to whistle.

¶ Britain announces further progress in building the All India Federation. After exhaustive study, a committee finds a way to meet the puzzle offered by the diverse financial arrangements between the states of British India and the Crown. Each of the 562 states, suggests the proposal, shall be negotiated into the Federation on a separate basis. The plan is tedious, but hopeful. It is not so difficult in view of the size of the Federation undertaking—consolidation of more political units into a harmonious whole than was ever attempted.

¶ Chief Delegate Sean T. O'Kelly tells Walter Cunningham, the Monitor's Foreign Editor, what the Irish Free State seeks at Ottawa. Particularly it wants private trade agreements that will see its woolen goods and linens going out to Canada and Australia and wheat and wool coming back. He favors these two Dominions because so many Irishmen have gone into them to live. A reasonable deduction from Mr. O'Kelly's statement is that huge amounts of his homeland goods may wish to land just south of Britain's American Dominion—if Irish trade is really trying to follow the Irish trail.

¶ Manchukuo meets China's boycott of its mail in Manchurian post offices by issuing postage stamps of its own. Manchukuan offices and mail bags will grow into existence. Manchukuo can send no mail abroad, not having been recognized by any of the powers as a nation, but Japan steps in with an offer of its own foreign mail facilities. This is not the only kindness for which the new state must thank generous Japan. Manchukuo's new stamps bear the likeness of President Henry Pu Yi—while, naturally, they might have glorified Emperor Hirohito.

¶ Chicago banks learn that their recent runs were the result of a deliberate plot. Evidence dropped by a fleeing gang in Pontiac, Mich., gives details of an unfounded whispering campaign that rocked huge financial concerns. Banks in other cities were similarly assailed. The plotters are Communists, trying to "bring on the revolution." The criminals are being hunted. They have no place in the United States—whose very liberty makes possible their fiendish assault on its lightly guarded institutions.

¶ Europe holds a lively and unofficial arms parley without schedule. Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Germany's Minister of Defense, drops seclusion for the radio and tells the world Germany will have to build up its armament because the other powers fail to bring down theirs. Premier Herriot registers France's protest of the speech with the German Ambassador in Paris. American Ambassador Walter Edge tells M. Herriot any hope of Europe's getting America to reduce the war debts depends on its own restrictive example—on its putting a crimp in its cannon.

¶ Can the United States get out of the Caribbean? Dr. C. F. Jones gives the answer to the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs at Washington. It cannot, he says, unless willing to abandon the vast sums of money it has invested in the banana lands and the Cuban plantations. The future will probably see Americans not getting out, but getting far deeper in in Central America, Cuba, and the West Indies. These hot countries have a way, in normal times, of yielding double—when Caribbean bananas put out plenty of pink flowers Caribbean humanity does some substantial blossoming too.

¶ The United States shelves the Nicaragua Canal. The State Department says world trade does not require it, that the $720,000,000 it would cost must be saved, that the Panama Canal is loafing along at half capacity. Perhaps Nicaraguan politics can quiet at last and American Marines spend more time with their neglected families. The Bryan-Chamorro treaty rights still hold. The Washington announcement sweeps two facts into the distance, but not into the discard—Almost certainly the Nicaraguan Canal eventually will be built; about as certainly the United States will build it.

Geography Taught First Hand From Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

TO LEARN history and geography at first hand, 900 secondary school children are leaving here in the White Star liner Adriatic on a 12-day cruise to Gibraltar, North Africa and Portugal.

In addition to the school children, the Adriatic will cater for 170 teachers and 250 parents.

Hoover Looks With Favor On Flexible Week

Will Confer With Group To Discuss Universal Federal Application

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28—Possibility of widespread application of the flexible work week to the unemployment needs of the nation is being explored by the Administration under the personal direction of President Hoover.

President Hoover will meet representatives of the New England Conference on Reëmployment at the White House Monday. It is announced that the flexible work day and week as a means of spreading jobs will be the chief subject of inquiry. Mr. Hoover has already expressed his interest in the five-day week. Indeed, that has just been adopted by one of the departments of the Federal Government, dealing with labor. Some divisions of the Government have also accepted the program. The purpose is to shorten the time of those employed and to spread the surplus work among a larger number.

"The New Hampshire plan," for reëmployment, based on the proposal of flexibility and contemplating adding 10 per cent to the ranks of the employed, will be taken up at the White House as a constructive step in the program.

The Labor and Commerce Departments are now accumulating the budget of facts that will be necessary for the White House discussion, and for the campaign that will extend through the winter. The figures being gathered cover industry's experience with the five-day week over a period of years.

The White House announcement followed last week's acceptance of an invitation extended by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.

Governor Winant spoke for the New England Conference meeting in Boston last week. It urged President Hoover to call a conference looking to formation of an organization sponsoring the short week as an unemployment solution.

The five-day week proposal is in complete accord with the American Federation of Labor program. It follows one of the recommendations growing out of the President's employment committee conferences last year.

The program has since been applied by large industries, including the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. With a monthly pay roll of $40,000,000 and approximately 300,000 workers, the company faced the alternative of straight cuts in wages, dismissals or application of the five-day week. It chose the last of the three. The outcome has meant saving approximately 25,000 jobs and a $3,500,000 a month saving in the pay roll.

Advocates of the "New Hampshire Plan" of flexible employment estimate it would add 3,000,000 persons to the nation's industrial pay rolls on the basis of the current volume of business.

Prohibition Facts

10—"True Temperance"

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

BACK in the days of the "blue ribbon" movement, when moral suasion was being used to induce men to sign the total abstinence pledge, there were wets who proclaimed that they believed in "true temperance." They went to the dictionary to prove that temperance meant moderation. They reasoned that moderation meant moderate drinking. Therefore, total abstinence was not "true temperance," but a form of immoderation or intemperance. Q. E. D.

They have now advanced far enough, most of them, to admit that abstinence may be temperance, but they deny that prohibition brings temperance. What fine psychological distinctions they may draw is difficult to say. Social workers, such as Jane Addams, Lillian D. Wald, and a host of others, testify, as do the officers of the Salvation Army, that there is much less hard drinking and drunkenness among the people with whom they work than there used to be. That would seem to indicate a decrease of intemperance. Colonel Woodcock estimates, on the basis of the best information available, that much less liquor is being drunk than formerly. To that extent at least, temperance seems to have increased since the old saloon days.

START IS MADE ON EVACUATION BY BONUS ARMY

Bricks and Stones Fired and Arrests Made in Mêlée That Followed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28—The evacuation of the bonus army is under way. Early this afternoon 100 veterans had been moved from Treasury property between Third and Fourth Streets along the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue. Acting under sweeping evacuation orders, made public by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, federal agents repossessed one small building.

Several hundred men, radicals and former soldiers, said to be from Camp Anacostia, swarmed across the park at the rear of the evacuated building. Shouting and jeering they charged the police, firing bricks and stones as they came. In the mêlée that followed several police were injured and many veterans were arrested. The entire area is now under heavy police patrol and traffic is blocked off between Third and Fourth Street on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Brig.-Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of police, explained that the evacuation was in the hands of the Treasury Department, and not the police. Before night all buildings and property within the area mentioned are expected to be cleared.

Walter W. Waters, commander-in-chief of the bonus forces, said today that all but four of the men forced out today would return to Texas. Other men in the condemned area, he said, refused to move to Camp Bartlett in the southeast part of the city, preferring to find billets elsewhere. One thousand veterans are reported en route from Los Angeles, Calif.

President Hoover entered the evacuation controversy late yesterday afternoon, when he talked with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a legal representative of the department.

Waters said today that to cooperate with the President he would move the veterans to a new camp site in the southeast section of the city.

The United States is represented by several agents. There is the Treasury Department; there is Lieut.-Col. U. S. Grant 3d., who has jurisdiction over other "camp property" owned by the United States; there are the District Commissioners who have jurisdiction over the District of Columbia; there is the police department, and there are the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.

Grain Control Being Sought By Argentina

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—Argentina has submitted to Congress the draft of a law for the issuance of 150,000,000 pesos, about $38,000,000, of 6 per cent bonds to build a huge chain of country and terminal elevators to be operated as a public service, according to a cable dispatch received by the Argentine Information Bureau here today.

This is the first step in the big coöperative movement launched in Argentina early this month and is aimed at complete modernization of the Argentine grain trade.

The proposed law calls for completion of the project within five years and authorizes the Government to make contracts with private firms for construction of the grain elevator system, in whole or in part, making payment through public bonds.

The Government's message states that recent experiments in the construction and operation of grain elevators by farmer's coöperatives have proved unsuccessful and contends that the establishment of an elevator system as a public service is the only solution. One of the essential features of the service will be the classification of grain.

Special tariffs will be fixed to cover the bond interest, running expenditure and the cost of machinery renovation.

Southerners Use 'Barter' Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Scarcity of money has by no means stifled trade among the farmers of this section, many of whom are reverting to the original "barter" method of exchanging goods and services, according to Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon of the extension staff of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

Mrs. McKimmon reports the following transactions without the exchange of a cent of money:

One farm woman secured a much-needed plowhorse in return for a blooded dog and milk valued at $15.

A housewife traded a cow to her butcher for his promise to supply her with fresh meat during the coming winter.

A farmer traded several pigs for his winter's supply of coal.

Another farm woman secured an electric refrigerator for a cow, some turkeys and some milk and butter.

Still another did sewing for a music teacher in return for lessons for her daughter.

In one case, some finely embroidered pillow cases were sufficient to secure a supply of coal for a farm home.

Third Winter Olympic Games Saw Victory by United States

Americans Take 20 Places, Norway 18, Canada 13, Sweden 7—Events Proved of True Olympic Caliber—Were on Individual Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 28—The winter section of the Olympic Games, held at Lake Placid Feb. 4 to 15, resulted in a victory for the United States forces. The Americans won 20 of a possible 84 places. Norway was scond with 18 places, Canada third with 13 places, and Sweden fourth with seven places. Six firsts were taken by native contestants. Norway took three firsts, while one each was taken by Canada, Sweden, Finland, Austria and France. Seventeen nations took part, and Japan and Great Britain were the only countries failing to capture a place.

Owing to the fact that team competitions were abandoned at recent Olympics and the rivalry put on a strictly individual basis, there was no official point scoring. If the scoring had been conducted as at earlier Olympics, the United States would have had 103 points, Norway 77 and Canada 28. The other nations would have ranked about in the order shown in the place table.

Double winners of Olympic titles were John A. Shea of the United States and Irving Jaffee, a teammate. Shea won the 500-meter and 1500-meter speed-skating races, while Jaffee took the longer distances, 5000 meters and 10,000 meters. Emile St. Goddard of Canada won both dogsled races, but this was one of the demonstration events and did not count as a regular Olympic affair.

These victories by Shea and Jaffee gave the United States the greatest triumph in the history of the Winter Olympics, as no nation had ever won all four skating titles in one meet. Shea defeated the Olympic title defender, Bernt Evensen of Norway, in the 500-meter race, recording the time of 43.4s. The 1500-meter title was not defended by A. C. Thunberg of Finland, who won it in 1924 and 1928, and Shea took it in 2m. 57.5s. Shea drew a tremendous following because he was a local Lake Placid boy who developed in a few years to world's record-breaking caliber. He holds the world marks for the 220-yard dash and the one-sixth mile.

Jaffee enjoyed the honor of defeating a former Olympic champion, Ivar Ballangrud of Norway. The lat-

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INDIAN STATES MOVE CLOSER TO FEDERATION

Separate Negotiation on Finances Favored in Inquiry Report

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 28—Further progress on the route to an all-India federation was revealed in a report issued here today.

The Indian states inquiry committee, after a first-hand study of the financial arrangements existing between native states and other federating units, has transformed India's intricate financial issues into an elementary profit and loss account.

The committee, headed by Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has ended a six-month research into India's federal financial problems following a four-month itinerary of native states. More than 10,000 miles were traveled in a fact-finding quest to obtain a workable financial system for the federation scheme.

The committee's opinion is that each one of India's 562 states will require to be negotiated into the federation on a separate basis—so diverse are financial arrangements which now exist between the states of British India and the British crown.

Pay Direct to Crown

At present native rulers pay cash contributions direct to the Crown for services, chiefly protective, which the British authorities maintain to preserve the integrity and "subordinate independence" of native domains whose inhabitants number approximately 80,000,000.

In addition many important states draw tribute from minor chiefs for various concessions and also derive large revenues from taxation of their own subjects and in many cases obtain immunity from taxation from the central Indian Government.

The problem the inquiry committee had to solve was to determine how far these contributions and immunities should be continued under the federal constitution when an all-India government supersedes the existing Government of India.

The situation is complicated by the fact that a majority of the princes are anxious to retain their direct contact with the crown in preference to coming under the political and economic control of an all-India legislature.

Individual Settlements

The committee's recommendations in effect provide material for making individual financial settlements with each state on its entry into the federal body. This has been done by a proposal which is something in the nature of a profit and loss account. It takes cognizance of the individual credits and debits of each state, although it does not permit the debits of one state to be offset by the credits of another.

On the other hand it suggests a simple, feasible plan under which one state's credits may be offset by its own debits and the committee's chief recommendation is that this be done.

The committee's recommendations are predicated on the fundamental ate as the committee recognizes that condition that the states will federfederation is a clearly necessary stage in India's political evolution.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOW SEEN ON AIR MAIL MAP

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — Providence, R. I., will go on the air mail map, Aug. 6. Mr. W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, issued orders today placing Providence on the New York-Boston air mail route.

There will be a stop at Providence at 7:06 a. m., on the northbound air mail leaving New York at 5:15 a. m., and arriving at Boston at 7:38 a. m., daily, except Sundays and holidays. Air mail southbound will leave Providence at 5:55 p. m., arriving at New York at 7:35 p. m.

NEW ENGLAND SCANS MOVES OF OTTAWA PARLEY

Manufacturers Are Keenly Interested in Acts of Conference

By HUGH BUTLER
Marketing Analyst

Commercial New England is watching with keen interest what the representatives of nine nations shall accomplish in their conference at Ottawa. Future prosperity of our friendly neighbors across the border and overseas naturally is closely linked to our own. As important customers for New England products, their progress is of unquestionable consequence to us.

A British statesman expressed the hope that the conference would help to lead the world out of the depression. Whether it does so or not, no inconsiderable advance will be made if this great conclave can improve the economic status of the British Empire in toto or in any one part of it.

If New England factories in preslump years were working, say, two weeks out of the fifty-two, on goods for export, probably nearly half of that output was for orders of British Empire buyers. What does a potential of five days' work for New England mills mean in 1932? One measure of New England's commercial interest in the economic conference at Ottawa.

Shipped to British Ports

In those years—1926-1929—which we now like to consider "more normal," 40 per cent of United States export trade was shipped to British destinations; it is more than likely that something over 40 per cent of New England's shipments abroad were British-purchased. About 15 per cent of New England's exports found their way into Canada; of the 40 per cent that went to Europe, perhaps half was destined for the British Isles.

Naturally, New England industrial and commercial interests are watching the conference to discover if the outcome should involve still higher tariffs on American exports, or if increased preferences or rebates will be provided for the movement of British Empire-made goods from one British nation to the other. In either case the movement of American goods into a market thus affected by the conference might be very materially reduced in the ordinary course of events. New England sells large quantities of machinery and other metal manufactures, leather and its products, textiles, paper goods, etc., to Empire markets.

Each of the principal United Kingdom industries is represented at the Ottawa Conference. British market development research is going

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THINGS PRESENT

The motorist has been "getting his" lately; but now he can sit back in grateful anticipation of the improved driving conditions after the world reads the editorial "Reckless Walking."

Take a map of New England, some thin paper, and a pencil, and have some instructive entertainment with the children going over "Flying With Tony Bill" on the Young Folks' Page.

If this item happens to meet the eye of a vacationer who is almost ready to wonder if his spot is merely quiet, ultra-conservative, or just plain dull, let him turn at once to the Home Forum and read "Adventures in Humanity."

"Pong's Victory," today's Sundial story, has a message for all—including disarmament conference delegates.

AND THINGS TO COME

"Who are the supporters of true temperance?" Professor Carver asks in his Prohibition Facts tomorrow. Some wavering wet may need to see this.

Among Friday's regular features, you will find the improved Household Page and Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

BALDWIN WARNS OTTAWA PARLEY AGAINST EXCESS

Curb on Foreign Imports, He Says, Will React on Dominions

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM
Staff Correspondent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 28—Two vitally important statements were issued today at the Imperial Economic Conference by the leaders of the delegations of the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia.

In his statement which supplemented that originally made at the opening session Mr. Stanley Baldwin reminded the Dominions that there were 2,750,000 unemployed persons in Britain and anything tending to check foreign imports into Britain and thus raise prices would lessen the purchasing and saving power of the people and damage the markets on which the Dominions largely depend.

At the same time he indicated that the United Kingdom had every intention of making its full contribution to a still further extension of empire trade. He submitted in tabular form figures to show the trade now being carried on between Britain and the Dominions and India.

The figures show that the proportion of imports from the Dominions which still enjoy free entry in some cases exceeds 90 per cent, and only falls below that figure in the case of British India. The fact that 37 per cent of the imports from India were dutiable was accounted for by the revenue duty on tea, on which India enjoys a preference.

Heavy Trade Balance

Since the change of fiscal policy only 30 per cent of British imports from foreign countries are admitted free of duty. In the case of imports from Britain into the four principal Dominions, there is practically no free entry. A duty or tax of some kind is charged on almost all goods imported into those Dominions.

Statistics given by Mr. Baldwin showed that visible trade balance in favor of the Dominions was nearly £100,000,000 and that in the year 1930 imports into the Dominions from foreign countries amounted to nearly £350,000,000. He urged, therefore, that any preferential rate of duty must not be so high as to seriously restrict importation.

The rates of duty, he felt, should be so graduated as to give to the products of the United Kingdom a reasonable chance of competing on even terms. On the other hand, the rates against British products should be fixed for protective purposes no higher than is necessary to give a

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Federal Funds To Give Detroit $32,000,000 in Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, July 28—A self-liquidating sewage disposal system, to cost $30,000,000, and four municipal incinerators, costing $2,000,000, are Detroit's answers to demands for job-making projects not involving increased taxes.

The money, to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under provisions of the new federal relief bill, will be returned, according to Mr. Laurence G. Lenhardt, Commissioner of Public Works, by use of meters and the making of charges for sewage disposal, and by charges of $1.50 a ton for disposing of rubbish.

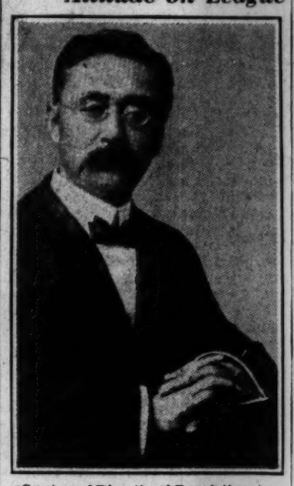
The projects are announced by Col. George B. Walbridge, chairman of the Michigan Committee for Trade Recovery.

Plans were in hand and all details worked out for the local projects, Colonel Walbridge says, before passage of the relief bill, which provides $1,500,000,000 to be lent for self-liquidating projects as a step toward business revival.

Mayors throughout the State have been told by the trade recovery committee that "there is a distinct difference between economy in current operations and false economy in deferring capital investments for basic necessities."

It has been pointed out that the normal annual construction expenditure in Michigan is $300,000,000 and that the building schedule for 1932 is about $25,000,000.

He Gives Japan's Attitude on League



Courtesy of Educational Foundations to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DR. INAZO NITOBE

Japan Seeks Aid of U. S. And Russia

Dr. Nitobe Tells Williamstown Tokyo Needs Both in League of Nations

By ROLAND H. SHARP
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 28—Possibility of an impending revolution in Japanese foreign policy, involving withdrawal from the League of Nations and adoption of international methods employed by the United States, was semiofficially indicated here today at the opening of the twelfth annual Institute of Politics at Williams College.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe, member of the Japanese House of Peers and of the Imperial Academy, expressed a hope in his convocation address that Tokyo will keep its seat in the League, but stated clearly that the seat has become uncomfortable, and not entirely useful.

This semiofficial view sent a ripple over an audience of distinguished lecturers and students of world affairs assembled in Chapin Hall. Special significance was attached to Dr. Nitobe's stand by observers who are awaiting Tokyo's reception of the forthcoming League report on Manchuria and Shanghai. The report is expected to lay the major blame for hostilities in that area upon Japan.

Report May Be Final Blow

Dr. Nitobe indicated that the plowshare of this report, inserted under a Japan now held by too few compelling ties in the soil of League membership, may furrow Tokyo out into the company of Soviet Russia and the United States. Until this turnover in traditional Japanese policy comes, Tokyo will still stand pledged to international coöperation on a model furnished by the United States, the speaker hastened to add.

In explanation of Japan's position, Dr. Nitobe painted a picture of foreign relations in two colors and two distinct sections. Indirectly characterizing China as not "well organized and ordered," he reiterated Tokyo's preference for direct negotiation in Far-Eastern affairs. Since China occupies the major segment in Japanese foreign relations, this automatically excludes from League purview much of Nipponese diplomacy, and explains the discomfort of Japan's seat in Geneva.

But Tokyo could endure the discomfort implicit in this situation if the United States and Soviet Russia sat figuratively at either elbow around the council table in Geneva's glass room, Dr. Nitobe indicated. It is their absence and with it a full half of Tokyo's interest in League doings, to which the speaker traced Japan's main urge toward withdrawal.

Want U. S. and Russia In

With this fertile soil giving ready support to proponents of leaving the League, that action may come on the specific issue of Japan's desire to deal with affairs on the Asiatic mainland as domestic, Dr. Nitobe hinted.

"But Japan is committed to international coöperation," he continued, "and if she felt obliged to leave the League on a definite issue, it does not indicate that she will isolate herself from the rest of the world, any more than does America by not join-

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Picking Up Gold Nuggets Child's Play To Hunting 'Innards' of Egyptian Vase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., July 28—Mr. Alfred I. du Pont of this city has confirmed a story current here that has all the characteristics of a tale from the Arabian Nights. While on his trip to Egypt last year he purchased a vase and the contents, the latter apparently only a piece of valueless mineral, for $17.60. The mineral has now been found to have imbedded in it coins valued at many thousands of dollars.

While on his tour Mr. du Pont stepped into a curio shop in Cairo. A vase attracted his attention, being a well-proportioned piece of work and apparently a genuine Egyptian relic. Inside the vase was a rough piece of mineral. Mr du Pont asked the price of the vase and when told, purchased it. The storekeeper told him that the curious piece of mineral went with it.

The coins came out of a vase originally buried with one of the old Egyptian kings. Some chemical percolated through the limestone formation of the tomb and entered the vase, and a chemical reaction took place which cemented all these coins together in a large ball and turned them all bright green. It was in this condition that Mr. du Pont found them in a curio shop in Cairo.

Upon Mr. du Pont's return to this country, he had one of his chemists examine the contents of the vase and the coins were discovered. He has not yet had the inscription deciphered, but will have this done. From such information as he has been able to get, these old coins are known as penta-drachmae, issued by Ptolemy I, about 300 years B. C. The coins are all cut by hand and are of irregular shape, some of them oval and some of them nearly round, about the size of a 25-cent piece and about twice as thick.

REICH TAKES FIRMER HOLD OVER PRUSSIA

New Official Measures Regarded as Step to Permanent Fusion

CURB ON FASCISTS SEEN IN PROGRAM

Consolidation of Ministries to Keep Power in Hands of Central Authority

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 28—Evidence that the Reich hopes to give permanent form to the fusion between the national Government and the state of Prussia is contained in a plan announced by the Prussian Government today.

It is declared that steps are to be taken to bring about a "new distribution of the duties of the Reich and Prussia."

Significance is seen in light of the recent government action in seizing administrative power in Prussia and placing Germany's largest state under the dictatorship of a Reich commissioner in person of Capt. Franz von Papen, the Reich Chancellor. Although a heavy political smoke screen has been thrown about the motives behind this action the Reich Government has repeatedly declared that the Reich commissionership will only be temporary.

Simplified Administration

However yesterday it became known that the Prussian Government plans a sweeping simplification of the complex local administration system within Prussia. Approximately 60 local districts, each of which is headed by a district president, are to be abolished and combined with other districts. This has the effect of displacing a large group of officials of Social Democratic complexion.

Simplification has been discussed by the previous Prussian Government as a means reducing expenses, but not put into force because of many local objections. In places like Hanover much historic precedent surrounds the existence of "dwarf" districts embracing less than 20,000 inhabitants, compared with the average in Germany of 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants per district. The Prussian régime under the Reich commissioner, however, is to sweep aside objections with one stroke.

Would Restore Old System

The statement of the Prussian Government today regarding distribution of Reich and Prussian authority also added that, "savings are not to be limited to local administration, but also extend to central administration."

This is unofficially understood to mean that three Prussian departments are to be combined with the Reich ministry. The Prussian Commission of Commerce will probably be combined with the Reich Ministry of Economics, the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture with the Reich Ministry of Agriculture, the Prussian Welfare Department with the Reich Ministry of Labor.

Such would be the step toward the permanent binding together of the Reich and Prussian administration after the manner existing before the World War, when the Chancellor of Germany was ex officio Prime Minister of Prussia. Even if the Reich commissioner should be withdrawn, such a combination of ministries would be sufficient to form the basis of unification of Reich and Prussian administration.

Shift of Control

At least it would serve the purpose apparently being pursued by the present Junker-Nationalist régime in the Reich which apparently is seeking to shift the control of Germany from parliamentary authority to centralized control with military sanction.

By placing the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture under Reich control, the von Papen Cabinet would be able to take any measure in favor of the East Prussian land owners and Junkers in other parts of north Germany without interference from Prussian officials.

Moreover, by linking up these three ministries with the Reich the von Papen régime would remove them from the control of Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialists, should they ride into power in Prussia in the near future. The National Socialists will then not be able to carry out agricultural or economic experiments in Prussia in advance of Junker or industrial interests, and they will be prevented from utilizing the Prussian welfare administration for the benefit of their followers.

HEAVY FRUIT CROPS IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 28—Heavy fruit crops are expected in New York State this year with the single exception of the Baldwin apple, according to Mr. Walter R. Clarke, president of the New York State Horticultural Society.

Returning here from a tour of the principal fruit-growing sections of the State, Mr. Clarke said uniformly favorable weather conditions had contributed to the preparation of bountiful crops of fine quality. In the Hudson Valley, apples, peaches, pears and grapes are doing unusually well. The New York State pear crop is expected to be 116 per cent greater than last year, although in other states it will take a drop

EVEN BALANCE URGED IN CITY BUILDING PLANS

Overconstruction Held as Severe Hurdle to Civic Well-Being

Leveling of building construction operations to eliminate the "feast or a famine" aspect is urged by Mr. William Stanley Parker, Boston architect. The present stagnation in the building trades has resulted in part, he believes, from boom activities of 1929 and previous years, when apartments, hotels, homes and office buildings were reared without adequate regard to community need.

Mr. Parker urged more careful appraisal of the values of projected buildings before loans are extended. In this manner he would cut overbuilding at its financial sources. Consideration of general needs by those interested in promoting, financing and regulating building he advocated as essential to a steady, salutary gait in building.

Overbuilding is seen by the architect to result, on one hand, from the promoting efforts of mortgage companies, real estate companies, building and loan firms and, in some instances, banks. These promotive organizations, he continued, prove overresponsive to people desiring to build. On the other hand, the investor or prospective owner, made susceptible by a prevailing optimism in the building field, desires to get aboard the bandwagon, whether there is adequate demand for his building or not.

The two elements in conflict during such a period of overbuilding, he pointed to as the investor and promoter, intent on adding to present construction and the municipality, the chief burden bearer. When such a surplus accrues, he said, the city suffers from reduced tax values, from depreciated property and from the inevitable slump forcing men out of work to strengthen the pull at the public purse strings.

Mr. Parker thought the city lost as well as benefited when an office building is built to the detriment of one already functioning, or when a new hotel to be successful, must empty the rooms of an established hostelry and when homes in one section of the city are padlocked and shuttered to fill new homes in another section.

In addition to the inevitable hardship worked on the city by overbuilding, he adduced a distinct liability to financial organizations that help to capitalize excess construction.

"There is," he continued, "a serious problem arising from exaggerated appraisals set by financiers more intent on making loans than in conservative protection. Excessive appraisals have too often resulted in the lending of money in excess of the full valuation of the property. Such practices, all too common and disastrous, require some change in the present method of appraisals."

Even conscientious financiers, through failure to grasp the tragedy of overbuilding, aggravate the situation by putting money in competition with their own money, he continued. He cited the hypothetical case of "a bank holding a first mortgage on an established hotel takes a mortage on a second hotel to be built near by. The second structure is more modern than the first, so it partially empties the older one, which is forced in bankruptcy. The tax value of the first shrinks or is lost, the equity is wiped out and the bank becomes the owner of the property through foreclosure. Thus the bank in financing the new structure has taken a mortgage in destructive competition with its own previously held mortgage, and the city fails to gain the anticipated new values because of the loss of values formerly existing."

Such a case, many times multiplied, has led, he said, to the present building slump, to a shrunken tax base and to a dearth of loans. This situation can, in his opinion, be prevented only by more careful consideration of true constructive values and the needs of the community in which the use value of the building is used.

Mayors' Club Plan Defended by Curley

Failure of Massachusetts to meet the proposal of the Mayors' Club that the State give $15,000,000 from the Highway Fund to relieve the cities will mean that the tax burden on real estate owners in Boston must be increased, according to Mayor James M. Curley. In a statement today answering assertions of municipal mismanagement made by Mr. Alexander Whiteside, vice-president of the Massachusetts Tax Association, Mayor Curley denied failure to economize and attributed the present municipal plight to excessive demands for public relief.

Increase in the burden of relief requiring the expenditure of $12,000,000 increase in the state tax, decrease in the corporation and income taxes, the deficit in the Boston Elevated's operations and decreased valuation upset a prospective tax reduction, in view, he said, as the result of economies the city has practiced.

Asserting the situation confronting the cities to be a problem involving the interests of the State, and adding that the Commonwealth has afforded to date little relief to the cities, he declared the $15,000,000 bond issue to be an equitable proposal. It would, he continued, place no added tax burden on the people, but would merely for five years apportion the amount necessary to retire the debt interest thereon from the highway fund.

Luce, Ardent Dry, Up for Reëlection

Reëlection to Congress from the new Ninth District will be sought on the Republican platform by Mr. Robert Luce, representative and ardent dry, according to his statement yesterday, when he recorded his determination to adhere to the party tenets, including the plank relating to prohibition.

"Whatever my personal views on the Eighteenth Amendment," he said, "I feel that in this economic crisis they ought to be waived."

After the draft submitting revision of the Eighteenth Amendment to the people comes out of congressional committee, it will become the duty of each representative to determine whether it carries out the pledge of the Republican platform, he said.

He indicated that he would discuss the dry issue more extensively following President Hoover's speech of acceptance.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Friday; cooler Friday afternoon and night; gentle to moderate winds becoming northwest.

New England States: Mostly cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Friday; cooler Friday afternoon and night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	78	Montreal	64	74
Bismarck	56	82	Nantucket	70	76
Boston	75	79	New Orleans	80	94
Buffalo	60	72	New York	74	86
Calgary	52	80	North Platte	72	98
Charleston	80	92	Philadelphia	76	90
Chicago	72	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	102
Cincinnati	70	68	Pittsburgh	62	82
Denver	68	90	Portland, Me.	72	76
Eastport, Me.	66	66	Raleigh	76	96
Hatteras	82	88	St. Louis	76	90
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.July27	76	82	St. Paul	54	88
Helena, Mont.	60	92	Salt Lake City	70	86
Huron, S. D.	64	98	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	78	90	SantaFe, N.M.	56	76
Kansas City	76	98	Seattle	56	76
Key West	84	90	Tampa	80	94
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	76	90
Memphis	78	92	Wichita, Kan.	74	92
Miami, Fla.	86	90	Williston, N.D.	58	82

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 28.
B—Maximum July 27.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday 8:25 p. m.; Friday 9:04 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.5 feet, 7.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Seventh annual convention, Greek-American Progressive Association: banquet, Hotel Statler, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Greek Art, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Seventh annual convention, Greek-American Progressive Association: General sessions, Hotel Statler, 9:30, 2:30 and 8.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum league games all day; modeling class, 10; class in bird coloring, 2; motion picture lecture on "Banana Land," 3; travel chart games, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Finee Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 133 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings and pastels by Robert Brackman. Through July 31.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuous through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Mondays Monitor.

Labor Reservoir Seeks Spillway

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

BRITISH GUIANA EVOLVES A PROJECT

Shaded Portions of Map Show Coastal Regions of Caribbean, Where Great Masses of Black Labor Need Outlet Such as British Guiana (in Black) Might Provide, Given the Necessary Replenishment of Capital.

BRITISH GUIANA PROVIDES FIELD FOR MANY JOBS

Millions of Natives, It Is Shown, Could Be Utilized There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—Announcement by the Governor, Sir Edward Denham, that he intended visiting the United States to interest American financiers in the development of British Guiana points to an urgent need for this colony to meet the serious unemployment situation among the natives.

Both politically and commercially the colony belongs to that Caribbean hive of native labor which stretches from Jamaica to Trinidad and from Honduras to Venezuela. From this vast ethnological hive, labor swarmed out to build the Panama Canal, to make Cuba the world's largest sugar producer, and to increase by many thousands the population of the United States.

Now, both the United States and Cuba have not only shut their doors against such labor, but are deporting it back to this already teeming Caribbean bowl, which is ready to spill over into new territory whenever capitalists are willing to exploit its resources.

Partially developed British Guiana, with its great possibilities of raising oranges, pineapples and many semi-tropical fruits in the cool interior highlands, and estimated as being capable of supporting a population of 50,000,000, is considered able to assimilate much of the native labor that other countries cannot use. The problem of labor, which always looms large in tropical development, would be easily solved in the case of this colony, for British Guiana is at the moment burdened with thousands of unemployed, owing to lack of large-scale development projects. Moreover, it is considered capable, if developed, of affording work for all the 1,000,000 or so Negroes unemployed in the United States.

British Guiana possesses enormous potentialities, for the fecundity of its soil and the great energy of vegetation insure the agriculturist a succession of crops. No winter interferes to impede his labor. A uniform climate reigns throughout the year, and the soil possesses unexcelled richness. There is great mineral wealth in this potential entrepôt of northern Latin America. There are hydroelectric resources capable of running all the railways on the South American Continent, vast tracts of grasslands over which hundreds of thousands of cattle may roam, and dense forests through which the Indian still creeps stealthily after the tapir and the labba.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

March, "El Capitan" ..... Sousa
Romance from "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" for strings ..... Mozart
"Perpetual Motion," musical joke ..... J. Strauss
Overture, "Light Cavalry" ..... Suppe
Interval
Waltzes from the opera "The Bat" ..... Strauss
Violin solo, "Dreams" ..... Wagner
"March of the Little Lead Soldiers" ..... Pierne
Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli

Gold Demand Held Trade Slump Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 28—Brisk world demand for gold was the primary cause of the economic situation, in the view of Dr. George F. Warren, agricultural economist from Cornell University, who addressed a large audience at a session of the Farm and Home Week at Massachusetts State College yesterday.

"To attempt to adjust the entire business and credit structure to the present value of gold is a serious business," he declared. He criticized recent legislation as working at cross purposes in regard to this problem.

"If we wish to proceed with deflation," he continued, "we should recognize what it means and take all of our steps in that direction. If we wish to cure the situation rather than let deflation take its course there are many ways of increasing the currency."

SCHOOL ANNOUNCES $50 SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships of $50 have been made available for a number of worthy boys wishing to prepare themselves for college at the Huntington School for Boys, in Boston, it is announced by Mr. Charles H. Sampson, headmaster of the school.

It is the intention of those responsible for this opportunity, Mr. Sampson said, that as large a number of boys as possible shall be helped and that only those serious in the desire for higher education and in need, shall be considered. Any boy who is to be in the school for two years or more may make application and the scholarship will be in force as long as the boy is in school, if his scholastic standing is satisfactorily maintained.

Caribbean Area Is Called One of World's Big Crossroads

Dr. Jones Tells Hispanic Conference Its Future Depends on United States and Europe

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28 — The Caribbean area today ranks as one of the great crossroads of the world, Dr. C. F. Jones, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., told members of the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs at the George Washington University, here.

Since 1900 more than $6,000,000,000, chiefly from the United States and certain European nations, have gone into the economic and social development of republics once viewed with rather unfair and unnecessary suspicion, Dr. Jones said.

Comprising Central America, the islands of the West Indies, and Mexico, this region, hot and humid for the most part, is dominated largely by foreigners.

Annual Exports

With annual exports of $1,000,000,000 and imports of about the same figure, compared to exports of $100,000,000 in 1930, he said that the future of the Caribbean depends to a major extent upon north central Europe and the eastern United States, for it is to those areas that exports are routed.

He warned, however, that too much must not be expected from nations whose industries were limited, consisting principally of sugar, coffee, fruits and oil. Naturally such limitation affected economic welfare, especially when depression came upon countries to which goods were shipped.

The influence of the climate, the types of population, and the almost continuous political unrest, he said, must be considered when peering into the "economic future" of a not too industrious people. But to stand the citizen of the tropical land along side the man from the temperate zone he considered most unfair. The lowlands of the Caribbean had taken from its inhabitants the vitality found in the mountain fincas, farms. And further, the types of population had to be taken into consideration.

Education Neglected

Education was sadly neglected, he said. Two-thirds of the population could neither read nor write, and apparently had no desire or intention of doing so. What advancement had taken place was found only in certain spots although today Mexico, and most of the other Caribbean countries, are giving serious efforts to furthering the schools of manual training and the study of agriculture. Any further advancement, he said, depended largely upon new capital.

To the oft repeated question "Can the United States get out of the Caribbean?" Dr. Jones said, "Not unless it is willing to abandon the vast sums of money it has invested in the banana lands and the Cuban plantations."

Following Dr. Jones, Dr. Spencer Vanpre, University of São Paulo, Brazil, guest speaker of the day, introduced by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, as an "eminent scholar and jurist," briefly discussed the influence of Brazilian literature upon the Republic of Brazil.

A number of outstanding outhors were widely read, he said. Particularly, authors narrating of geographic explorations. Their influence was wide because the vast Brazilian area, none too well connected, had problems unknown to the citizen of the United States.

Dividing writers into classes, Dr. Vanpre listed the poets, influenced by the French and English poets; the novelists, influenced by Victor Hugo, Sir Walter Scott, Alexandre Dumas père, and James Fenimore Cooper; the historical essayist, taking his subject from the folklores and legends; the essayist, writing of modern life; and the authors of topics philosophical, legal and political.

Dr. Vanpre said in conclusion that the literature of Brazil commenced with the nineteenth century. He explained that during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries writers had been influenced by Spain and Portugal.

GREEK-AMERICANS IN BUSINESS SESSION

Prolonged business sessions, relative to individual lodge work of the Greek-American Progressive Association, made up today's program of the organization, which is meeting in annual convention at the Hotel Statler. More than 300 delegates, from chapters all over the United States and Canada, discussed behind closed doors the activities of their lodges during the past year and what they were planning for 1933.

A feature of the convention this afternoon was a polo match between a Greek team from Chicago and a group of local polo players on Boston Common. Tonight, a banquet in honor of the delegates and the Grand Lodge will be held in the Imperial Ball Room of the Hotel Statler. Noted guests expected include Mayor James M. Curley, who will be the chief speaker; Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos, Minister to the United States from Greece; Mr. George P. Rose, national president of the organization, and Mr. George A. Stavros, who will act as toastmaster.

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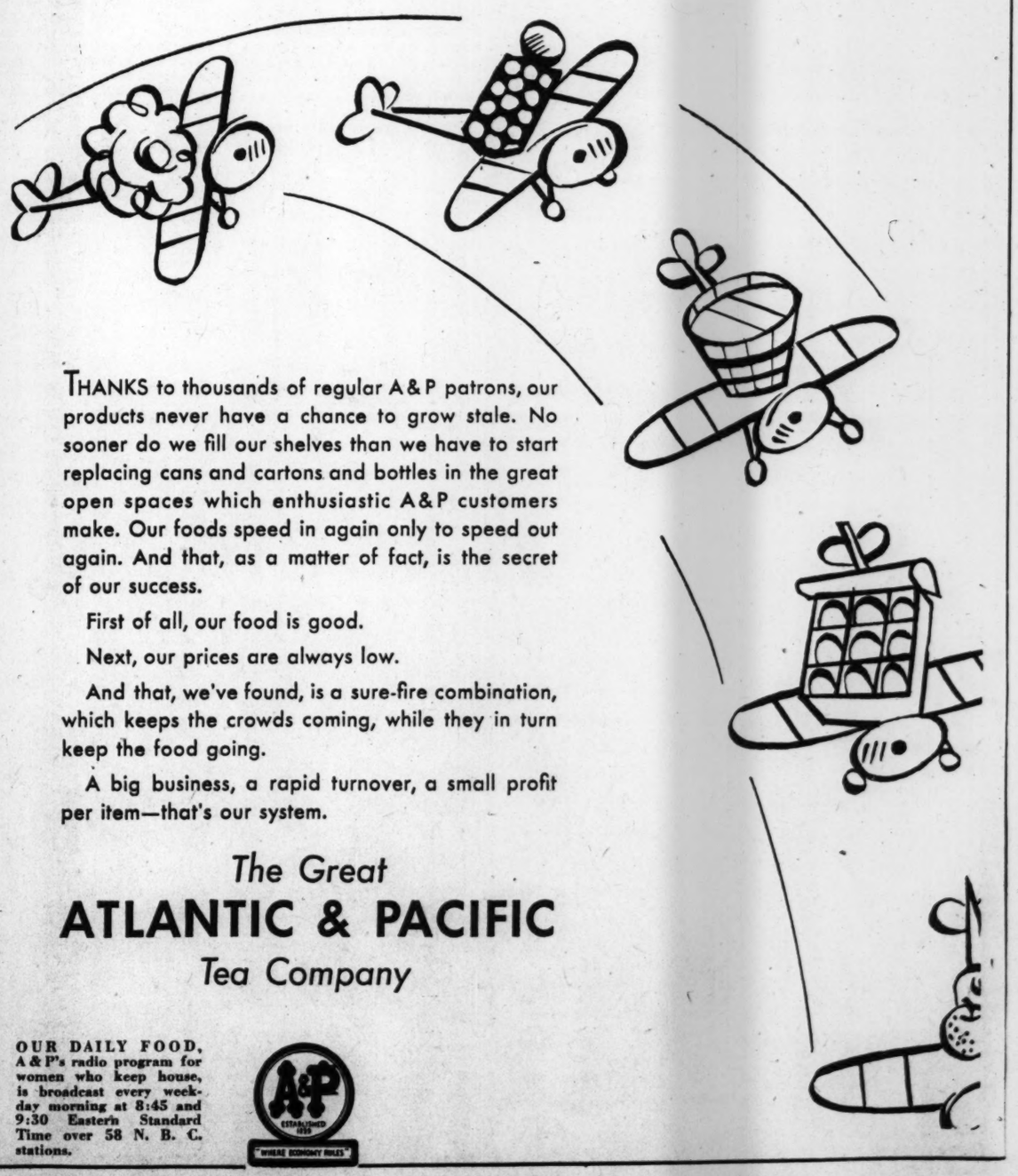

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ILLINOIS GETS FIRST FEDERAL RELIEF LOAN

Fund of $3,000,000 From Finance Corporation for Use of Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28—The Federal Government has gone to the aid of Illinois and Chicago on the matter of relief. Appeals from the Windy City that brought personal representatives of the municipal government to Washington, have resulted in the first loan of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, from the new $300,000,000 emergency relief fund, going to Illinois.

Illinois can use the loan of $3,000,000 as it sees fit, and it is anticipated that the funds will be given to its biggest city to meet the expected exhaustion of relief funds there.

The loan marks a precedent in American history. It is the first operation of the big relief act passed by Congress at the last session.

With the first loan goes a declaration of policy from the Finance Corporation which announces that it will "expect all states to meet their needs to the greatest extent possible from their public and private sources, and call upon the corporation only as a last resort to supplement their own efforts." "Otherwise," the announcement adds, "the $300,000,000 made available by the law will not be sufficient to meet the purposes desired or all requirements for such purposes."

The quick action of the corporation in granting its first loan under the new powers was accompanied by a discussion of Mr. Atlee Pomerene's appointment yesterday by Mr. Hoover as chairman of the board. Representative Henry T. Rainey, (D.), of Illinois, majority floor leader, and Senator Tom Connally, (D.), of Texas who last week asserted the corporation was being used for political purposes, were not wholly satisfied by the appointment.

Although the result is to give Democrats control of the powerful financial agency, Mr. Rainey declared Mr. Hoover could not shift responsibility by his maneuver. Mr. Connally also seemed unappeased by the appointment.

The fact is, observers say, that many Democrats saw in the corporation an excellent opportunity to make political capital in the coming campaign, and it is with reluctance that they realize they can no longer attack the agency without attacking a majority of the board members of their own party. On the whole, however, the sentiment in the capital is very favorable to the Pomerene appointment.

Britain Launches Giant Flying Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, Eng.—The largest flying boat in the world, with the exception of the DO-X, was recently launched here.

It was difficult to believe that this flying boat which taxied lightly along the surface of the water and lifted into the air in 13 seconds, weighed about 25 tons. When fully loaded with crew of 10 its maximum weight will be 33 tons.

Built by Messrs. Short Brothers of this town, the ship is driven by six Rolls-Royce engines, each of 930 horsepower, arranged in three pairs in tandem, the total power being close on 6000 horsepower. The wing span is 120 feet and the construction is nearly all metal.

The craft is intended for naval purposes but if it were desired to adapt it for civil flying, the hull could be divided into an upper and lower deck.

Library Gets Copy Of Old Epitaphs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An old manuscript, yellowed by years, a copy of the wording of several of the oldest of the tombs at Jamestown, Va., has been loaned to the Virginia State Library here, and has been photostated for preservation in the archieves division, it is announced by Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, State Librarian.

A notation made at the foot of the manuscript states that "the annexed is a true copy of a transcript made from the originals at Jamestown by Mr. Dibrell the day he attended the jubilee or celebration of the final landing of our forefathers at that place." There follows the date, May 24, 1822.

Among the epitaphs are those of Ursula Beverley, wife of Robert Beverley, the first native historian of Virginia, and a daughter of Col. William Byrd, the first of that name; of Mrs. Sarah Blair, wife of Commissary James Blair, and a daughter of Col. Benjamin Harrison.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS

CAIRO, July 28 (AP)—Sir William Willcocks, British engineer, who passed on here today, was the designer of the noted Egyptian Assuan Dam. Sir William has had a long record as a constructing and supervising engineer in India, Egypt and Mesopotamia, and as an engineer in the irrigation department of the Northwest Provinces of India.

In Egypt he rendered great aid in reducing to order the chaotic irrigation service. As director-general of reservoirs, he conducted investigations which resulted in the building of the great reservoir above the First Cataract of the Nile. From 1908 to 1911 he was adviser to the Turkish Government for Mesopotamia, and prepared projects for the irrigation of 3,000,000 acres and for controlling the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers. In 1914 he was retained by the United States Government as a consulting engineer for the Reclamation Service.

Rotary Is Showing Hungarian Exhibit

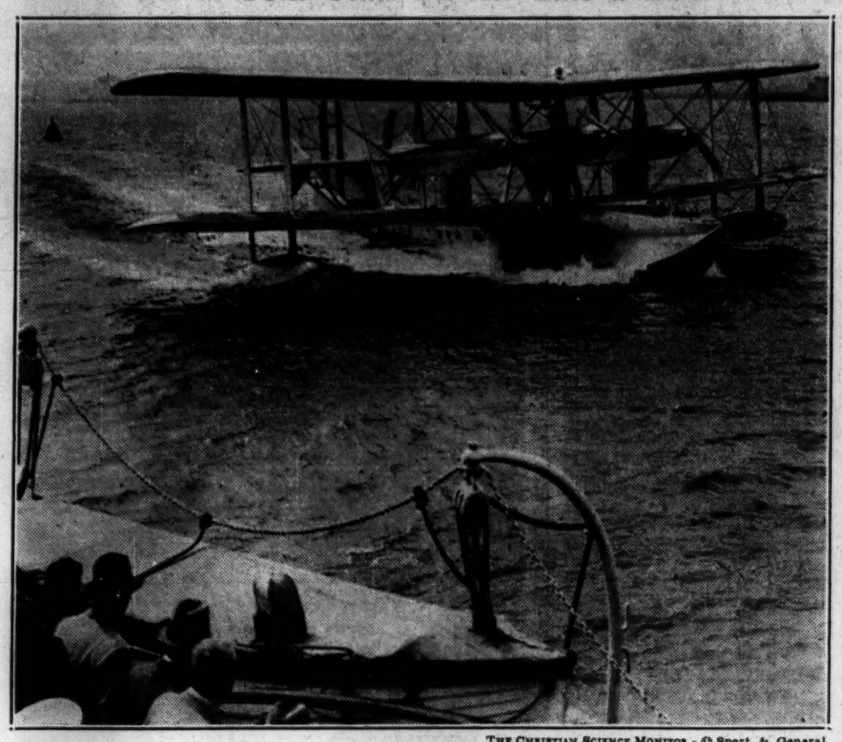
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Rotary's international service objective is graphically illustrated here in an exhibit of Hungarian culture, assembled by Dr. Charles de Kresz, vice-president of the Budapest Club, for the local group.

The display, in the show windows of the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, includes large wall photographs of the attractions of Budapest, sometimes termed the "Queen of the Danube." From the School of Arts and Crafts has been sent a display of embossed leather, embroideries, ceramic and repousse work in silver, brass and copper.

The motif of the decorations is individual, in marked contrast with those machined by the thousands. From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hungary is a film of general activities, the City Bureau of Information in Budapest, contributed special pamphlets and photographs, the city's leading journals forwarded other documents, and Hungarian Rotary clubs sent photographs.

Its 33 Tons Take the Air Like a Bird



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Sport & General

NEW BRITISH NAVAL FLYING BOAT IS WORLD'S SECOND LARGEST

ROOSEVELT-ELY MEETING EASES FACTIONAL RIFT

Parting Is Like That of Old Friends in Perfect Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28—Democratic harmony appears to be a step further advanced today following a conference between Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, last of the Alfred E. Smith recalcitrants, with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt here yesterday. Their parting manner was that of old friends in thorough accord, although they were enigmatic regarding their talk at the executive mansion and countered all questions as to the status of their political relations. Asked as to the sum total of the conference, Gov. Roosevelt laughed:

"Governor Ely and I are going to make a little trip this summer up to Boston Corners to find out who owns that famous acre there where New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts meet. I guess Governor Cross of Connecticut will be there, too. It is a question of settling a matter of territoriality."

Governor Ely, who placed Mr. Smith in nomination at the Democratic national convention and was one of the foremost leaders in the movement to "stop Roosevelt," is regarded in Roosevelt quarters as a key man in the move to heal this chief of the factional breaches in the party. Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, was the chief liaison officer in bringing about the Albany meeting.

With every appearance that Governor Roosevelt had ably furthered the work of his first lieutenant, the only commitment to which the conferees would lend themselves was Governor Roosevelt's announcement that on Saturday night he would make a nation-wide radio speech on the Democratic platform and Governor Ely's that on Monday he would make a statement which would set forth his stand.

The Saturday night radiocast from Albany is not ranked as a campaign opener by Roosevelt managers, since they date this from the afternoon in June when the Governor dispensed with midsummer notification formalities and appeared before the convention that nominated him to accept his designation.

Governor Roosevelt's first nation-wide radiocast in August will be in Columbus, Ohio, on Aug. 20 when he will appear before the meeting of the Democratic State Committee there and present details of his economic program, particularly as it affects the agrarian section of the country. The third scheduled appearance for the month is at Sea Girt, N. J., on Aug. 27, when the Democrats of the Garden State will assemble for a Roosevelt-Garner rally.

Taylor Finishes Iron Age Mural For Morgan Hall

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The aspect of the prehistoric landscape has been settled to the satisfaction of the savants, and so it is that after six years of research, the Iron Age mural—first of a series of wall decorations for the Morgan Memorial Hall of the American Museum of Natural History—has been finished by Prof. Will Samuel Taylor. It was the horse of the times that was the final stickler, for, of course, while imagination plays its part in these murals, they must be of unchallengeable authenticity.

Professor Taylor, who is curator of art at Brown University, traveled extensively in America and abroad before he even submitted sketches for the series, but his Iron Age steed, the experts thought, was not just right for the epoch. Professor Taylor again went to Europe to visit prehistoric exhibits. The horse that resulted — a brownish, somewhat smaller and stockier horse than that of today—met with approval, and the Iron Age painting is in place above the collection of oxides. It shows a group of Norse blacksmiths sharpening spears on two anvils under a pine tree. Two other men, one with the horse, wait at one side. High mountains of pale green and pale blue make the background, and an army of Norsemen with spears marches into the valley.

Five other murals will constitute the group that will end with modern times. The second of the decorations on which Professor Taylor is now working has still to pass muster in the matter of the details of a Viking ship. Then it will take its place above the sulphides.

The commission to do these paintings is the second work by Professor Taylor for the museum. He began in 1911 to paint the 16 murals in the Hall of the North Pacific Islands, and these, too, called for long research, the artist accompanying one of the museum expeditions to study his subject.

Stone Walls Do Not Make This Maryland Test Prison

Charges Justify Experiment by Improving Farm Buildings and Raising Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28 — Maryland's experimental prison without walls or bars, where inmates acquire physical vigor, a new outlook on life, a useful occupation and a healthy tan, instead of the traditional pallor and cynicism, is operating this summer at maximum capacity, and already has a record regarded as justifying the ideas of those who established it. More than 200 prisoners have lived in the neat barless barracks of the State Penal Farm at Roxbury, Washington County, since early spring, without guards in the accepted sense, and with nothing to hinder them from taking leave. There have been escapes, but four of the men thought it over and returned voluntarily within two days, and the other, soon recaptured, was returned to the State Penitentiary at Baltimore as punishment.

There is only one pistol in the institution, and that is kept locked in the safe of Mr. Hal T. Kearns, superintendent. There are no rules, beyond those which are necessary to establishing the routine of business. Mr. Kearns asks of his charges that they behave decently and that they be "good sports." They are placed on their honor, invested with limited self-government and treated like men—not like convicts. Thus far, the system, according to Maryland prison officials, has shown admirable results.

The project had its beginning early in 1931 when the State acquired properties aggregating 840 acres, partly improved with farm buildings. Last summer a temporary barracks, with showers, modern equipment and plenty of unbarred windows, was built, and the first detachment of 30 inmates was sent to start farming operations. In spite of their inexperience, they brought 175 acres under cultivation. This summer the men are assisting in the erection of a group of buildings which are to form the first permanent unit of the farm.

Prisoners are paid 25 cents a day when they work, half the money being turned over to the superintendent to be used for clothes and transportation upon release. There are church services and recreation of various sorts on Sunday. The guards are of a higher caliber than are found in other prisons, and are known as "instructors."

Sports are encouraged, baseball being the favorite. Food is served on the cafeteria plan, and there is always an abundance of vegetables fresh from the farm during the summer.

A form of self-government similar to the study body of the college has been organized. This body has no executive powers, but acts in an advisory and recommendatory capacity in many fields.

A large portion of the 840 acres has been tilled this summer, and a bumper harvest is expected. The real harvest, however, according to Superintendent Kearns, lies in young men reclaimed and sent back to society as healthy and hard-working citizens.

Relief Demands Show Reduction For Second Month

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28 — Funds expended to relieve the needy in 126 American cities show a decline during May, 1932, for the second consecutive month, following a continuous rise during the preceding seven months, the children's bureau of the Department of Labor announces.

There was a drop of 6 per cent in May, the latest period for which statistics are available, compared with April. Total relief amounted to $22,310,417 of which more than $18,000,000 was given outright and $3,890,000 was given in the form of wage relief. Wage relief declined 18 per cent between April and May.

According to reports received from numerous municipal lodging houses, jails, the Salvation Army, missions and other public and private agencies serving the homeless and transient in 62 cities, the number of meals provided in May, 1932, totalled 884,265, as against 1,152,528 in April. In 1931 the total for May was 508,452. The number of night's lodgings furnished in May, 1932, totaled 303,694, as contrasted with 408,687 in April and 179,819 in May a year ago.

SAGAMORE MFG. OMITS DIVIDEND

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 28—Directors of the Sagamore Manufacturing Co. took no action on the $1 quarterly common dividend due at this time. The company has paid two $1 dividends this year. In 1931 dividends were paid at the rate of $5 annually.

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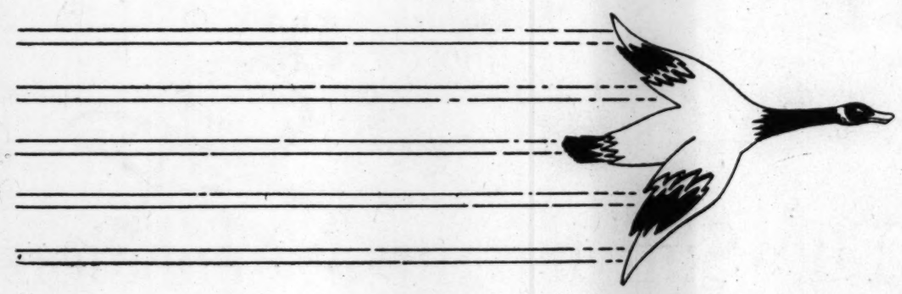

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OTTAWA PLACES ECONOMIC UNION AS FIRST GOAL

Notable Lists of Advisers Represent Wide Range of Trade Interests

By W. Y. ELLIOTT
Author of "The New British Empire"
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—When Canada last played host to a conference of Empire delegates in 1894, what Ottawa beheld was a slender gathering of experts and a few ministers from the mother country and the antipodean colonies.

Like the present conference, that of 1894 was economic in character, for tariff preferences were discussed and its main achievement was the "All-Red" cable route across the Pacific. Unlike this conference, however, those who met here then did not come as equals. It was a conference of colonies, with the exception of Canada, not yet federated into Dominions. Even in the case of Canada the status was far from that of legal equality, although almost complete fiscal freedom had already been conceded to the colonies.

Today, aside from the bonds of history, race, and sentiment, it is as if independent nations were trying to achieve a measure of closer economic union through the adoption of common policies. There are no more constitutional concessions that the mother country can make without dissolving the last symbolic bond of the Crown itself. The atmosphere is cleared of constitutional struggles, except for the Irish Free State's stand on the oath. The questions before the conference are strictly those of reaching economic bargains on the basis of quid pro quo.

Varied Interests Represented

This is reflected in the character of the delegates to the conference. The spokesmen of each part of the Empire include a formidable list of advisers from associations of manufacturers, farmers, chambers of commerce, etc. Only the Canadian delegation is headed by a Prime Minister. Yet it is no exaggeration to say that this most distinguished gathering of ministers is the peer even of the imperial conferences which have previously been held only in London, quite as much because of the personnel of civil servants as because of the heads of the delegations.

The fortunes of politics—of party strife—have decreed that three delegations should be headed by former Prime Ministers and veterans of several previous conferences. Mr. Baldwin is surely as able to speak for the United Kingdom as he has ever been—indeed far better, in view of the overwhelming Conservative majority in the present House of Commons. Mr. Bruce of Australia brings to this conference more political backing than when he spoke in previous imperial conferences as a Prime Minister.

Mr. Coates of New Zealand has about the same degree of political power as Mr. Forbes, the absent Prime Minister. The balanced South African delegation contains three of the ablest ministers of the Nationalist Party, Messrs. Havenga, Grobler and Lourie.

As for the Irish Free State, it is well known that the real backbone of the Fianna Fail ("Soldiers of Destiny") Party is in the two ministers present here—Messrs. O'Kelly and Lemass—rather than in the more temperamental head of their Government—Mr. de Valera. Senator Johnson, one of the most able among the Labor leaders of the Empire, represents the indispensable balance of power on which the present Irish Free State ministry depends for its majority.

Staffs of Expert Advisers

Among the civil servants who staff the conference, the British Dominions Office, the Board of Trade, the Treasury and the commercial side of the Foreign Office, all are most ably represented by permanent officials, and so are their counterparts among the Dominions. In addition, the trade commissioners to the various Dominions have been called in to lend their expert advice to the mother country.

It is, however, in the really formidable array of nonofficial advisers for this conference that it is preëminent in the list of imperial conferences. The proof of its economic importance is to be found in the distinction of the accompanying ambassadors of British industry, shipping and finance. Sir Gilbert Vyle is naturally to be found representing the British Chambers of Commerce, Lord Weir the Federation of British Industries, Sir Alan Anderson for the Chamber of Shipping and Messrs. Citrine and Bromley for the Trades Unions Congress, with Sir Edward Davson to advise on British colonial trade interests. These are the outstanding names naturally associated with Britain's great interests.

Here, too, the Dominions have brought representatives of those of their interests which are most at stake in this conference.

Canadians Vitally Interested

Representatives of the Canadian manufacturers are not officially advisers to the delegation, but they are discreetly in evidence, looking a little apprehensive by the prospect of having the infant industries which they represent thrust into the sudden maturity of unprotected competition with those of the mother country.

Railroad, shipping, and other Canadian interests are less vocal than those who hope to get favorable British action for the products of farms, mines, and forests. The wheat pool representatives appear now to hope for less from quotas and tariff preferences than from currency inflation by the whole Empire, along with a lowering of costs through reducing Canadian tariffs. The stage has already been set for agreements on giving certain parts of the markets to British steel, coal and leather goods. Machinery and textiles, particularly cotton, promise to offer the most serious obstacles to agreement.

The other Dominions have all brought along as consultants the heads of the special interests like those which maintain such effective lobbies in Washington—manufacturers, chambers of commerce, growers of cattle and sheep, dairy produce, fruit, etc. In addition the Union of South Africa, the great gold and diamond producer of the Empire (and of the world), has a representative of its powerful Chamber of Mines on hand.

Although India has the largest number of actual delegates, its advisory staff is limited to civil servants. Mr. Chetty alone among its chief delegates can be thought to represent anything like the extreme Nationalist view which is so opposed to imperial preference.

Sir Henry Strakosch, whose inflationist views still seem to be regarded as heretical by the Bank of England and its official delegates, figures as a member of the Indian delegation. There his views on the need of immediate steps to raise commodity prices find a sympathetic echo in a country of primary producers like India, as they do also in the Australasian Dominions.

The pressing needs of the Irish Free State lie almost entirely in undoing the harm already done to her trade by the tariff war just opened with Britain. Eighty-five per cent of her total trade is done with that country. If it is brought to a standstill, there is small hope of compensating bargains with the rest of the Empire.

Canada is the Dominion most fitted to trade with Ireland. But Canada takes less than $100,000 worth of Free State goods, and sells to the latter only a few millions of dollars worth of goods in the best years.

Some increase but not much might be hoped for in an exchange of wheat and meat for woolens, etc. The position of the Free State at the conference is therefore an embarrassing one until the dispute with Britain is settled. The British delegates have indicated their unwillingness to make further treaties with a government which they allege to have broken faith. In order not to embarrass the negotiations of the other Dominions the Irish delegation is really sitting in on the work of the main committees without offering proposals, almost as if their delegates were observers. They are waiting for a more favorable moment to develop before submitting their own proposals, and they do not wish, in the meantime, to handicap other negotiations.

Handicapped by Exchange

The Government of the Union of South Africa, alone among Empire countries in holding rather desperately on to the gold standard, is having to face a formidable protest from her farmers as well as from the Chamber of Mines. The South African farmers are handicapped by the exchange in shipping into the British market in competition with countries whose currencies are still further inflated than sterling. They receive a 20 per cent subsidy on exports from the Government, but even this is hardly enough to equalize the exchange differentials.

The Chamber of Mines would like to reduce real wages and production costs by paying in a currency inflated at least to the sterling level. They produce gold, which would, of course, retain its fixed value, unless the whole world abandoned it as a medium of exchange.

Perhaps the Government's policy is influenced by apprehension of this last eventuality. But the main reason comes from a saving of something like £5,000,000 a year which remaining on the gold standard enables them to effect in paying their London obligations. The South African delegation is therefore firmly opposed to the adoption of a common Empire currency based on sterling, in spite of the outcry for inflation from farms and mines.

Agreement on Meat Products

At the very outset of the conference the Dominions have found common ground in demanding that Great Britain should tax foreign meat (notably from the Argentine) as a means of helping the beef and mutton products of the Dominions. This raises the crucial difficulty of imposing a tax on a great staple article of food consumption that might increase its price in England.

The Dominions must produce very attractive offers of tariff preferences to British manufacturers before any government in England can take the risk of at once offending the Argentine and its home consumers—to say nothing of the technical difficulties that still inhere in shipping meat from the farther Dominions in a state of preservation that equals that of the chilled beef products of the Argentine.

The conference has at this stage the aspect of two conferences—Britain on the one hand and the Dominions on the other. The same problem which is raised by meat arises for dairy products in competition with Denmark. The Dominions can agree, but will Great Britain be able very greatly to assist them?

If preferences prove to be of little use or impossible for meat, wheat, wool, cotton, etc., they may nevertheless help individual Dominions and dependencies to expand certain special products. In certain categories of fruits, preferences have already proved their use and may be extended with benefit to all the Dominions. But the limits of this extension are not very wide. The same considerations of price and quality affect timber and minerals, almost as difficult to isolate from world markets as is wheat.

Exchange of Concessions

If Britain is to adopt a sweeping policy of taxing foreign foodstuffs to help those of the Empire it must find a willingness on the part of the Dominions and India to forgo tariff protection against British manufacturers. So far Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have indicated a change of heart that may mean more British steel and textiles for these dominions, and a possibility of further agreements by private industrial negotiations for a division of markets. But the lines are far from clear and it yet remains to be seen what industries may be actually regarded as "mature," to use Mr. Bennett's term.

Probably a strong effort to reach common agreement on the use of common standards and specifications will be made. These are already British in most of the Empire except Canada. Their use is most helpful to British manufacturers. But in Canada a natural reliance on United States' specifications persists. Service on steel orders is more simple and direct, and the capacity of production more flexible to the worker.

A pooling of some research and advertising activities and the establishment of a sort of Imperial Economic Secretariat may well result from this conference. But one must remember that results of a tangible nature flow slowly from this type of imperial organization.

Russia in Tight Place

Russia, for this reason, is a possible common rival against whom the Dominions can concentrate. If they can succeed in persuading the United Kingdom to penalize Russian exports, they will have done something much to Mr. Bennett's liking.

A subcommittee has been set up to inquire into "the bearing of unfair trade practices on the operation of preferential arrangements within the Commonwealth."

Russian "dumping" is alleged as the main enemy, but the subcommittee is also to search out such practices as "quota" arrangements and export and import restrictions. As these latter weapons are strongly advocated for use within the Empire, their classification as "unfair trade practices" requires something of one's sense of humor—unless they are treated frankly as retaliations.

Irish Free State to Offer Separate Trade Agreements

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

TALKING OVER DUBLIN'S PROGRAM

Left to Right: Dr. James Ryan, Minister of Agriculture; Sean T. O'Kelly, Vice-President of the Free State Executive Council.

By a Staff Correspondent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 28—I had a chat yesterday with Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, vice-president of the executive council and chief of the Irish Free State delegation, and learned from him just about what his country expects to obtain from his attendance at the session of the Imperial Economic Conference. He was in the midst of serious correspondence when I interrupted him. He was frank, and impressed me with his sincerity and competence to handle big tasks.

Mr. O'Kelly met me just when the rumor was spreading through the Parliament Building that Canada had offered its good offices as a mediator in the controversy between Great Britain and the Free State. On this subject he was absolutely silent. Despite the denial, however, that Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister, was trying to restore friendly relations between the British and Irish statesmen, the rumor persists.

It is obvious that the desire for a renewal of happier relations is not all on one side. And while the British delegates here have refused to say another word on the subject the fact is not to be forgotten that the last word uttered on behalf of the British Government was to the effect that the United Kingdom was prepared to agree to arbitration on the lines laid down at the Imperial Conference of 1930, and that the offer of arbitration is still open.

Mr. O'Kelly was precise in stating the results he hoped for from his contacts here. "We are still exploring the ground," he said, "in an endeavor to get separate trade agreements with at least two of the Dominions—Canada and Australia. There are lots of Irishmen in both Dominions and there is a good market there for Irish linens and woolen goods. Our woolen goods are made, of course, from a mixture of Irish wool and wool imported from outside. Irish wool alone is unsuitable or insufficient for the purpose.

In return Mr. O'Kelly said the Free State would look to Canada and Australia for wheat and to Australia for some of its wool.

WEST INDIANS GOING TO OTTAWA PARLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — While no official representatives from the British colonies will attend the Imperial Conference, several of the West Indian islands will have representatives in Ottawa, to hold a watching brief and serve in an advisory capacity.

Mr. C. E. Johnson, director of the Jamaica Producers Association, will be in Ottawa for the period of the conference in the interests of Jamaican banana growers. Mr. Johnson took a leading part in the formation of the Jamaica Producers Association, some years ago.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR GOES ON NBC CHAIN

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Capt. Franz von Papen, Chancellor of Germany, is to address radio listeners of the United States Friday evening at 6 o'clock, eastern standard time, in a rebroadcast from Berlin. He is expected to discuss international matters. WEAF-NBC will transmit.

Head of Irish Delegation Well Trained in Field Of Political Journalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, T. D., who leads the Irish delegation to Ottawa, is Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State. He was one of the founders of the Sinn Fein movement which organized the campaign against Great Britain and for an Irish republic before the World War.

Mr. O'Kelly has a long experience of political journalism. He is also no stranger to diplomacy, though his earlier efforts in this direction were unofficial on behalf of the Irish Republicans whom he represented at various times in Paris, Rome and the United States.

Mr. O'Kelly accompanied Mr. Eamon de Valera on his visit to London in June to discuss the preliminary difficulties regarding the Free State's participation in the work of the Ottawa Conference.

The mysterious letters, T. D., which follow his name, are the Irish abbreviation for Member of the Dail. Mr. O'Kelly has had a right to these letters as long as anybody. He was the Speaker of the first Dail which sat in the dark days after 1918 during the fighting with the British.

When the Fianna Fail Party decided to participate in the work of the Irish Parliament at Dublin in 1923, Mr. O'Kelly was elected member for North Dublin and he has held the seat ever since.

Baldwin Warns Parley At Ottawa Against Excess

(Continued from Page 1)

reasonably efficient industry in the Dominion a fair chance.

Mr. Baldwin took the opportunity to point out that the United Kingdom is so highly industrialized that it is vital to the physical existence of its people to find adequate markets for its products and that in fact more than half its export trade was taken by foreign countries.

Southern Rhodesia's Position

Southern Rhodesia's statement made it clear that it is prepared to grant increased preferences on certain classes of British goods in return for further protection for its exports of livestock, tobacco, citrus fruit, white maize, dairy produce and eggs, asbestos, chrome and copper. After consultation with representatives of the United Kingdom it had submitted a schedule of a revised tariff, making provisions for increases. Similar consideration is to be extended to other British countries who reciprocate.

"There are 2,500,000 head of cattle in the colony," the statement says, "and it is estimated that the feeding grounds can carry three to four times this number. The present herds have been built up in a little more than 30 years. The South Africa markets are becoming saturated, and the only hope for the industry lies in export overseas."

The main industries of Southern Rhodesia are the production of primary commodities, both mineral and agricultural. The great bulk of its business is done with the United Kingdom, and investigation shows that the preference in the duties charged on Empire products amounts to 55 per cent of the duties charged on foreign goods. The colony is prepared, hodever, to grant even greater preferences to Empire goods in return for reciprocal favors, having been hard hit in the fall of prices, the production of base metals, asbestos and chrome having almost stopped, and mica producers, a small but promising industry, having gone entirely out of business.

Further Help Sought

Under the United Kingdom Import Duties Act, 1932, the colony receives a preference of 10 per cent on asbestos, citrus fruit and mica. Further assistance is sought.

In regard to dairy products, Southern Rhodesia seeks only the same advantages that are granted other Empire producers, and the same with tea and coffee, which are new industries. Both asbestos and chrome ore are considered of great importance to the colony.

The first is at present subjected to a duty of 10 per cent in the United Kingdom, while the second is on the free list and is competitive with Russian chrome. Northern Rhodesia copper is of the greatest importance to the colony from the point of view of railway transport, supply of coal and as providing a market for produce of all kinds, and therefore asks for support of this industry.

Steady Progress Made

The conference has been in progress a week. No agreement of any description has been reached but steady progress is being made behind the scenes. South Africa is negotiating a trade agreement with Canada which, it is expected, will be completed within two weeks. Canada this year is buying 60,000 tons of sugar from its sister Dominion and it hopes to increase its importation of pineapples, wool, oranges, Indian corn and sisal.

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, Canada sold to South Africa wheat valued at $2,195,300, rubber tires $1,027,400, news print $1,004,500 automobiles $2,023,600, farm machinery $630,400, electric goods $400,005, flour $275,400, wood products $300,000, boots and shoes $144,000, canned fish $121,000 and wrapping paper $400,000. Limber is regarded as one of the products in which there is considerable possibility.

For the major portion of South Africa's exports, gold and diamonds, which in recent times have comprised nearly two-thirds, preference can do nothing. Apart from the trade agreement now being negotiated, South Africa, it is said, will be happy if it can obtain the stabilization of the existing preference arrangements with Great Britain for a further term after 1933.

Reception Tendered

Distinguished visitors for all parts of the Empire attended last night a reception held in the National Gallery of Canada by H. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works. Receiving the guests, which numbered about 1500, were Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, Mr. H. S. Southam, chairman of the board of trustees oof the National Gallery, aand Mrs. Southam, Eric Brown, director of the National Gallery, anad Mrs. Brown.

The whole building was thrown open for the event and the visitors had an opportunity of seeing examples of the work of all the leading Canadian painters. The exhibition centered around a group of abopt 50 works by the late Tom Thompson and J. W. Morrice.

A program of French Canadian folk songs from the National Museum collections was sung by the by-town troubadours and included lilting voyageur songs of the early days of Canada and Indian songs from the far north.

Listening-In at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 28—At one of the press gatherings in connection with the Imperial Economic Conference there was no communiqué to make public, so the announcer, eager to give a crumb of information to hungry correspondents said: "All I can say is that the conference is almost finished." To which a voice was heard to remark: "We hope the delegates don't make hash of it."

Some difficulty arose over the delivery system for messages destined for various parts of the Empire. Correspondents wanted cable companies to send boys to their hotel rooms for messages. This could not be done for "technical reasons." A bell boy must take the message to a telegraph boy, who in turn takes the message to the operator. Technical reasons? What are they? Tips to the bell boys?

While progress is being made toward Imperial preferences the fact is beginning to dawn upon the delegates that there is little hope for success if efforts are confined to an Imperial scheme for taking in one another's washing.

"Another newspaperman?" said the youthful Dr. James Ryan, Irish Free State Minister of Agriculture, as we joined him in a short walk on the way to lunch from the scene of the conference. "Yes, there are 150 press representatives," we ventured. "There must be as many press men as there are diligates," he returned. Actually there are nearly four press men for every full-fledged delegate. But advisers, and experts and secretaries? Their number is legion.

To get a delegate to speak is like trying to open an oyster with a lead pencil. Nevertheless the delegates are courteous and they smile beautifully.

Silver is almost certain to come up at the conference. If it does there is no lack of material available. Should any of the experts run short we would like to suggest that there is an array of pamphlets and books on the silver question occupying 70 feet of shelving at the Library of Congress in Washington.

Pronunciations are puzzling people at the parley. Sean (pronounced Shawn) O'Kelly is easy. But what of the name of the South African delegate? Pronounce it "Havenja," says Mr. Bennett. "Havenga," says Mr. Baldwin. "Havvinger," declares the redoubtable Mr. Thomas. Actually it is said to sound something like "Havengzya."

Up in the tower of the Parliament Building there are 53 bells. The smallest weighs 10 pounds, the largest 10 tons. The carillonneur is determined none of the exiles shall forget home sweet home. Out upon the shrill air of an evening the cluster of bells may be heard ringing the merry notes of an English air or the romantic sounds of yon bonnie banks.

Which reminds us that there may be no Loch Lomond here, but there is a lake just as beautiful with the unpromising name of Meach. It was in the fading twilight of a late afternoon that we came upon this lake, a silver sheet at the base of green hillsides. White clouds drifted idly above the lonely summits. Solitude was enthroned. The sweet tranquillity of the evening was upon us when the chug of a motorboat broke the evening silence like an interloper in a scene of nature's grandeur. Oft in the stilly night. Oh, for a Moore to sing its charms.

Neutrality Laws Declared Upheld By Swiss Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Is it right for a neutral state and a member of the League of Nations to share in the profits of the international traffic in arms by supplying weapons to a belligerent country? The Swiss Federal Council confronted with this query answered in the affirmative.

A national councilor asked whether a recently completed journey of a colonel of the Swiss army to China for the purpose of selling weapons was in keeping with Switzerland's neutrality and its obligations as a member of the League.

The council declared that the colonel, having traveled as a private person, had been at liberty to accept industrial orders on behalf of commercial firms. It added that there could be no question of Swiss neutrality having been violated through the delivery of arms to one or the other of the Far Eastern belligerent states.

While it is true, continued the council, that a League convention made the traffic in arms liable to a certain control, this convention has not been ratified because the states which are unable to manufacture themselves all that is necessary for their armaments would be materially injured by its provisions.

NEW JAPANESE SALES CONCERN

TOKYO, July 28—Five leading pig iron producers of Japan, Korea and Manchuria have formed a 1,000,000-yen joint sales company and have agreed to cut output to 400,000 tons a year. Production quotas are assigned on the basis of share subscription.

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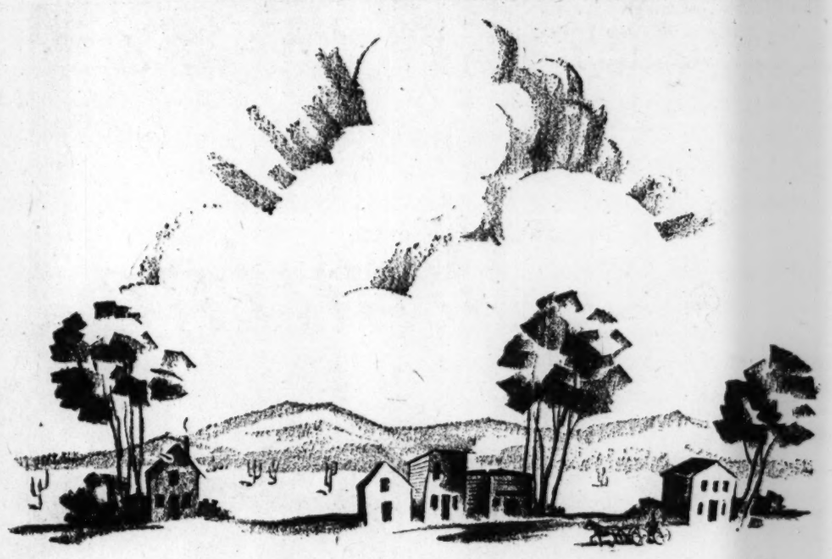

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NEW YORK

Kellogg Rather Likes Privacy Of Seat On World Court Bench

Frets Over Time Spent in New York on Way to Northwest Whence Began His 'Trust Busting' Peacemaking Career

By WYONA DASHWOOD

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—"I don't give interviews. I don't like to have a lot of stuff written about me as though I were important."

The tone was brusque, but the blue eyes under the fine white hair were not, and the way the sentence ended was not. It was a patent case of defense tactics and didn't go. An artist-interviewer was already in the room sketching the man whose life as a chief actor has touched at every point the evolution of this country through one of its most astonishing generations. Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, America's judge on the World Court bench, invited his second visitor to a seat.

Only 9:30 o'clock of a July morning, but the work of the day was well advanced in Mr. Kellogg's Ritz-Carlton suite. He began long ago to make people marvel at his tireless energy—his forever having something to do. Perhaps it is an inheritance.

Something of the same sort must have been back of the move his parents, Asa and Abigail Kellogg, decided on 65 years ago, when he was nine, and they got ready to make the piecemeal journey from New York State to the wilderness of the northwest. Minnesota had been eight years a State then, but it was still the untouched "Country of the Big Woods and the Iron Ranges," of prairie horizons and countless lakes, source place of the Mississippi.

An Era of Great Development

The battles of a tremendous war had brought the American people to manhood. A free people had put away all aristocratic privileges and, conscious of their power, gone forth to possess the last frontier of their democratic world in the name of preëmption, exploitation, progress. Lands in the possession of the Government were so much idle waste, untaxed and profitless; in private hands they would be developed—provide work, pay taxes, support schools, enrich the community.

It was the era of the "Big Seven"—J. Pierpont Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt, Henry C. Frick, Edward H. Harriman, James J. Hill, George Jay Gould, William H. Moore. In Minnesota the rich timber lands fell to barrens under the hands of the lumber kings. The railroading schemes of Harriman, of whom it was written his "ambitions know no limitation; his kingdom must stretch from sea to sea and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico," simmered grandly.

But down in the south of the State, a plowboy was getting the feeling that he wanted to study law. He was second from the eldest, and there were two younger children. It wouldn't be easy to realize his ambition. A good many important people would have fidgeted to know he had it could they have foreseen happenings of the fourth decade hence.

With only a few years of country schooling back of him, he got a job in the office of a country lawyer at 19 and started reading law. Along with it he had to sweep out the office and build fires and work in the fields every planting and harvest season for $13 a month. But at 21 he was admitted to the bar. He got to be city attorney of Rochester, and then county attorney.

Had a Good Beginning

His associations in law were auspicious, for he became partner in the St. Paul office of Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and whose friendship for Theodore Roosevelt began when the latter was a civil service commissioner under Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. Legal affairs of exceptional importance came to be intrusted to Mr. Kellogg in Senator Davis's absences in Washington. His reputation as a corporation attorney spread, and one of his clients was the United States Steel Corporation.

Twenty-five years had passed. He was high in his profession and he, too, was now a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, become President.

Then came a strong break in his career. There was a story, never denied and never vouched for, that it was a lobbying commission that brought about his leaving the side of the exploiter to go over to the ranks of the exploited.

ment of Justice in Washington, Mr. Kellogg's first big job of prosecution was the Western Paper Trust. He broke up that combination, and in quick succession came the Harriman cross-examination for the Interstate Commerce Commission and the laying bare of the facts about the Chicago & Alton deal. It was said of him: "There is no lawyer in the whole country whom criminal wealth more fears today."

The next year, 1904, the Government retained him to conduct the suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company. It had been a matter of cynical belief that whatever the Government might do with other combinations, it could not touch the Standard—biggest of the trusts and uniformly successful in whatever it undertook.

"Trust-Buster" Earns Title

The corporation counsel had turned "trust-buster" in earnest. He was known now as a redoubtable fighter, and again the decision obtained was clear and positive, restraining the company from continuing in control of its subsidiary companies and from reorganizing in such a way as to repeat the illegal acts complained of.

The talk of his running for United States Senator from Minnesota came out of those historic prosecutions. Nearly every Republican newspaper in the State was ready to come out for him. He withheld the signal in 1910, and the next year was elected president of the American Bar Association. His first honorary degree came to him in 1913 from McGill University.

The Senatorship talk came up stronger than ever in 1916, and he accepted the nomination. In November the Republican presidential nominee, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, carried Minnesota by 392 votes, the candidate for United States Senator by 75,000. He was never a man of biting phrases nor one to venture into the land of political swashbuckling, but he was an able member of the upper house, and Calvin Coolidge came there to preside during the second half of Mr. Kellogg's term.

The World War changed many things. In Minnesota, a radical storm swept the political horizon, and the man who had gained national reputation as a trust-buster was called "reactionary" in the campaign of 1922. He was defeated by Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite.

Becomes Coolidge Friend

There had developed a friendship between Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Coolidge, and the year after the latter became President, Mr. Kellogg was named to succeed Col. George Harvey as Ambassador to Great Britain. While Mr. Kellogg was at Paris in 1925, helping to adjust financial questions in connection with reparations apportionments; he was recalled to Washington to take the portfolio of Secretary of State in the Coolidge Cabinet. Mr. Hughes had resigned to become Chief Justice.

Thus it was placed in Mr. Kellogg's hands to give a new turn to the world's thought on war and peace, for it was to be his lot to transform a bilateral Franco-American treaty to the multilateral Pact of Paris that 15 nations signed in August, 1928, renouncing war. His collaboration with M. Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, on the Paris pact, epitomized his official manner, for this treaty has no more of the grandiose in it than its American co-author.

"I did not negotiate the treaty," Mr. Kellogg said. "It sprang from the voice and the hearts of millions of people. Peace is not only the dream of the wise, but of all the people of the world."

In 1929 the stream of honors began—an honorary degree from Oxford University, the flaming red sash of the order of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, highest decoration in the gift of France, the Nobel Peace Prize, the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

Two years ago he was named to the World Court bench, fitted, in the words of M. Briand, "by the personal prestige attached to his name to play an altogether exceptional rôle in case of a grave conflict coming before the Permanent Court of International Justice."

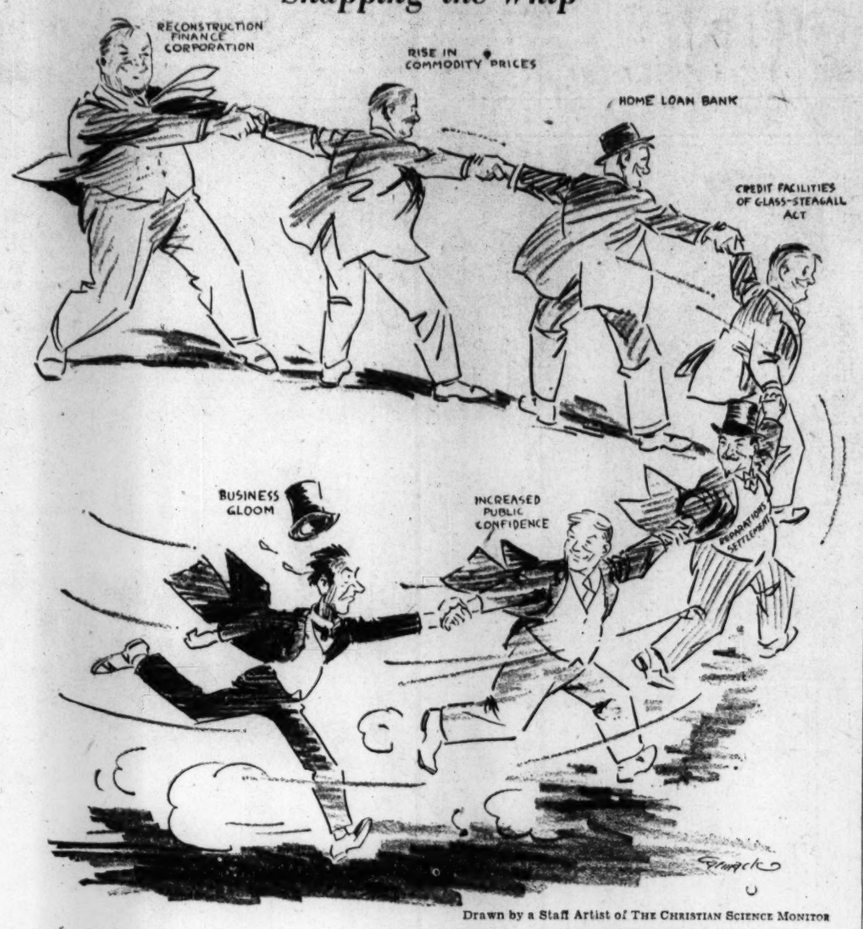
Seven more years remain of his term—time enough for great developments in the methods of submission to that bench and in its prestige. His own country continues off the list of members, but its representatives, of whom Mr. Kellogg is the third, have been of an international prestige not equaled there by any other country.

Today the World Court judge has little inclination to talk of things done and witnessed—relishes enormously his right at last to the rôle of onlooker, of keeping his opinions out of print. This includes the Lausanne Conference, political situations abroad, the political outlook here.

"I have been in public life for more than 20 years," he said. "Now I am out of it, except for the World Court, and I am rather glad."

Eager to get back to the northwest after the weeks at The Hague, to know again the airs and ways of the country of his beginnings, he had little patience for the hours he must pass in New York City en route home; little patience for interviews, and reason for it. The scroll of his days is long and closely written, and at the bottom are the brilliant seals of the nations. The story is in the deeds and in the chief chronicles of his generation.

Snapping the Whip



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Traffic Speeded And Mishaps Cut In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 28—Speeding up of traffic on one of the city's main arteries so that a bus line has been able to cut five minutes from its running time, but with a 53 per cent decrease in mishaps, typical of a general improvement in traffic conditions throughout the city, is pointed to here as the result of a two-year study of traffic problems.

Eastern flow traffic on Chestnut Street has found the greatest improvement, while on North Broad Street a three-minute cut in time and a 22 per cent reduction in mishaps is reported.

The study has resulted not only in relieving congestion and decreasing mishaps, but has saved considerable money, according to the Bureau of Municipal Research, which publishes the results in its weekly, Citizen's Business. A check-up of 190 street intersections where traffic lights have been installed shows an average reduction of 16 per cent in the number of mishaps.

The work of the traffic staff during 1931 also included a study of 90,000 police accident records and the preparation of a new accident-report form; count of traffic flow at 1944 intersections; designing and installing of three new traffic signal systems and recoördination of two other systems; formulation of parking regulations, and the placing of 1200 route markers and direction signs along 103 miles of motor routes.

Manitoba Licenses Mousetrap Setters

By the Associated Press

Churchill, Man., July 28

A LICENSE to set mousetraps is required in this remote country, Prof. Victor E. Shelford, of the University of Illinois, has discovered.

The professor came here to study the lower forms of animal and plant life for the department of zoology at Illinois. He brought four dozen traps with him, and set out to secure specimens of the white-footed mouse.

He was notified to get a permit and to show his purpose in being abroad with mousetraps.

Joint Committee To Ask Roosevelt For Relief Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—An appeal to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to call a special session of the Legislature to provide funds for further unemployment relief is being prepared by the Joint Committee on Unemployment. The committee, which was organized recently by the National Joint Committee on Unemployment, is headed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his absence the Rev. Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, vice-chairman, presided.

Speakers at the conference, who represented 35 welfare agencies, declared that 100,000 families in the State need immediate relief and that at least $25,000,000 would be needed for that purpose between now and November. The $30,000,000 bond issue which is to be submitted for the voters' approval on election day should be increased to $75,000,000, the committee held.

The program of aid outlined at the conference included outright relief, construction work, unemployment insurance, limitation of hours of labor, elimination of children and the aged from industry.

Simultaneously it was announced that Mr. Frank J. Taylor, commissioner of public welfare, would go before the committee of the whole of the Board of Estimate today to request an appropriation of $6,500,000 for home and work relief during August and September. The August appropriation would be divided between work relief and home relief, with $1,803,093.60 for the former and $1,446,906.40 for the latter, it was said.

FRASER COMPANIES, LTD.

MONTREAL, July 28 (AP)—Holders of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds of the Fraser Companies, Limited, meeting here approved the plan for reorganization of the company as previously proposed with amendments identical to those passed at the noteholders meeting last week.

Florida as Summer Resort Attracts University Students

Session at Miami Registers Large Increase Over Number Attending Opening Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Though a summer session at a university in the American tropics might not sound attractive to the population of northern states, the University of Miami last summer conducted a summer school with considerable success. Students came from several northern states to enjoy the Florida scenery and ocean sports and found, contrary to expectations, cool breezes and comfort.

This summer the registration for the second summer session is a fourth larger than last year, according to Dr. Orton Lowe, director of summer sessions. Students have registered from 14 northern states, Cuba and Peru, a total of 247.

Courses are being given in the usual academic subjects, dramatics, public speaking, art and music. The music department, under the direction of Miss Bertha Foster, is presenting a series of concerts by noted artists in honor of the summer students, and open to the public, which are proving a meeting place for those belonging to the cultural circles of the city.

A "summer camp at home" is another unusual feature connected with the university's summer session. For children who are not able to leave the city this summer, the down-town branch, which is a spacious building occupying a block and having a large open patio full of shade trees and vines, has been turned into a meeting place. Here boys and girls from 5 to 12 years of age gather forenoons and are taught arts and crafts, story-telling, dancing and music.

Once each week a "recital" is given and the tots display their art work, tell the stories they have learned or play or sing what they have learned in music. Mothers are appreciating having a place where the children can "have something to do" during vacation and have profitable enjoyment in new environment.

The University of Miami will be placed on the three-term system of 12 weeks each, when it opens in October, it has just been announced. It has previously operated on the semester plan. Last winter the university held an Institute of Literature which drew some of the leading writers of the day to Miami. Next winter, due to the success of the Institute of Literature, three institutes will be held, officials have just announced. They will be in literature, history and Pan-American affairs.

ELEVATORS FOR ARGENTINA

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The Argentine information bureau reported that the Argentine Government is planning a $38,000,000 chain of country and terminal elevators for that country's grain trade.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Janet Prepares for Gypsy Day

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

SUDDENLY the boy caught sight of his visitor, the song stopped abruptly, and he jumped to his feet, looking flushed and embarrassed.

"Oh, I'm sorry!" Janet stepped into the glade in her eagerness to apologize for intruding. "But you see I was taking bird photographs, and it sounded to me as if this would be a golden opportunity to photograph a birds' symphony concert."

The embarrassment slipped from the boy's face, "Do you mean I really fooled you?" he asked eagerly. "But maybe you aren't much used to bird songs," he added.

"I ought to be. I've gone around the woods with Father ever since I can remember. I didn't know if you were a whole birds' singing society or just a catbird. Go on, please, won't you? I've never heard such a performance before."

"I come out here to practice," explained the lad, rumpling his red hair. "Nobody likes to be laughed at, and folks think I'm quite silly on this subject, I guess. But I'll do it for you if you really like it." And again the bird concert was on the air.

"How do you do it?" asked Janet admiringly. "I've learned a few notes, of course, listening to the birds, but I can't do anything like that."

"Let me hear you," said her companion.

"Oh, not after what I've heard you do," said Janet, shaking her head.

"Oh, come on. I had to learn, too, you know," he urged.

So Janet gave a faltering imitation of a robin, and then of a songsparrow, and then, with a mischievous impulse, of a crow. And her effort ended with a laugh in which the boy joined. "Pretty bad," said Janet. "The crow is the only one that sounds natural."

"You've got the idea, though," commented her companion. "Now, just listen. You can get the robin's song a lot clearer. Just do it this way."

* * *

Mr. Graham, coming home for supper after his long day's work, was surprised to see the little camp table set for three, and was even more surprised at the flood of bird notes that came from behind the tents where Janet was preparing supper.

"Why, Janet," he said, as his daughter came around the corner of the tent. "How have you coaxed all those birds to camp?"

"With supper," laughed Janet. "O Ted, just leave that bacon a minute and come here. I want to introduce you to Father."

"Oh, is it Ted? Ted and I are old friends," said Mr. Graham, smiling, "but I have never heard him give a concert before."

Janet looked puzzled, but the bacon demanded prompt attention, so she could not wait to ask questions. But when supper was over and Ted had gone home, Janet demanded, "Where did you get acquainted with Ted?"

"Why, he's the ranger's son. I believe I spoke of him before," returned Mr. Graham, keeping his eyes fixed on the fire, so that Janet should not see the twinkle in them, for he remembered his unsuccessful attempt to interest Janet in the ranger's family.

"Oh," she said in a small voice. And then, after a pause, "I thought he was someone up here on vacation. Why, he talked about high school, and trying to plan ways to go to college and things like that. He's not very different from the boys in our crowd."

"That's an important discovery, Janet," said Mr. Graham, and Janet was sure he was smiling to himself as he turned his head to watch the distant flight of a bird.

"I expect the joke is on me, all right," said Janet frankly. "But I'm afraid, even at that, Ted won't be much help toward a vacation project," she added ruefully.

She was quite willing to agree, however, that Ted proved to be a great asset to camp life. For one thing, he knew the bird life of the region thoroughly, and Mr. Graham soon found that the boy could give him valuable suggestions for possible photographs. And Janet had her regular lessons in bird music.

"I wonder if that music could be used in any way for a stunt," she said thoughtfully one afternoon when the lesson was over.

"What sort of stunt?" asked Ted, with interest.

"For Gypsy Day," replied Janet, and launched into a description of the fall festival.

"Wouldn't the bird concert make a good stunt all by itself?" suggested Ted.

"Yes, but I'd like to hook it up with the seniors' stunt, if possible. I'm on the committee, you see, so I could hardly give a one-man stunt. But I should think this might work up into something unusual."

Ted thought hard for a few moments; then he jumped up and began to pace back and forth rapidly. "Here's an idea," he said eagerly. "See what you think of it."

Janet's eyes twinkled as she listened, and then she began to laugh. "Ted, you're a genius," she said approvingly. "I'll send that right along to Josephine. She and Elsie often collaborate in writing stunts, and I know they'll just jump at this. They can write it and the rest of the class can work it up without me, because I can do my part right up here. Now that takes care of the stunt, and you don't know what a load that is off my mind. Jo and Elise and I work together so much that they were terribly disappointed that I couldn't be there to help this summer. But I'd never have thought of anything like this stunt at home."

"It ought to be a winner," agreed Ted modestly. "But, remember, I wouldn't have thought of it, either, if you hadn't spoken of something to link up with your bird song."

"Now if I could just think of something to do about my project," said Janet, beginning to feel that nothing was impossible, "everything would be all right. But I don't believe there's a thing I can do up here."

"Why, Janet!" Ted looked at her in astonishment. "You have the greatest chance of any of them. You ought to learn to make use of resources at hand."

"But I wanted to do some bookbinding," said Janet, a little taken back.

"Well, here's the chance of a lifetime, then. Just let me show you!" And Ted sprang up, eager to set to work.

There were no more lonely days for Janet. She practiced bird songs as she mixed flapjacks, and every spare moment was spent in working on her project. She was almost sorry when the time came to break camp. "But you must come down for Gypsy Day," she said to Ted. "If my part is a success, it will be thanks to you."

"And I want to show you my collections in the college museum," said Mr. Graham. "I have a plan that I believe will interest you."

"I'll drive down," promised Ted, "though my car is no fit company for prosperous gypsies."

* * *

The bonfire on the school grounds guided Ted to the Gypsy Day celebration. Stunts were just beginning as he parked his car and took his place on the grass among the other gypsies. The freshman stunt came first—an amusing adaptation of the Sleeping Beauty. Then came a one-act play by the sophomores, and a clever skit by the juniors. Ted waited eagerly now. Had the seniors carried out the plan he and Janet had mapped out, and if so, had they really caught the idea?

When the impromptu curtain was drawn aside, and Ted saw the gypsy encampment, he settled back with a sigh of content. Through a rollicking gypsy scene he waited for Janet's bird song, and when it came at last, he listened at first anxiously and then with complete satisfaction as his pupil warbled to a delighted audience.

There was no doubt as to the prize-winning stunt. The seniors had caught the spirit of the day so completely and presented it so gayly that their stunt was awarded first place without question.

"You certainly put it over, Janet!" said Ted approvingly, when a gayly dressed gypsy came to show him about. "Have you seen the exhibits? I'm anxious to."

"I haven't dared," said Janet half laughing. "We'll go now."

"Here's the one that took the blue ribbon," said Ted. "Let's look at that first."

"I'd rather look at that last," said Janet, hesitating, her heart beating fast.

"Janet," Ted turned from the case, his voice full of excitement. "Come here."

There, under the glass, lay a beautifully bound book of birch bark. On its pages were pressed flowers and plants, bird feathers, and bits of nest material. Beside each specimen was an excellent photograph, and a paragraph of explanatory matter.

"Congratulations! No wonder you won first prize. That's a great piece of work," said Ted, shaking Janet's hand with such heartiness that she laughed in the midst of her excitement.

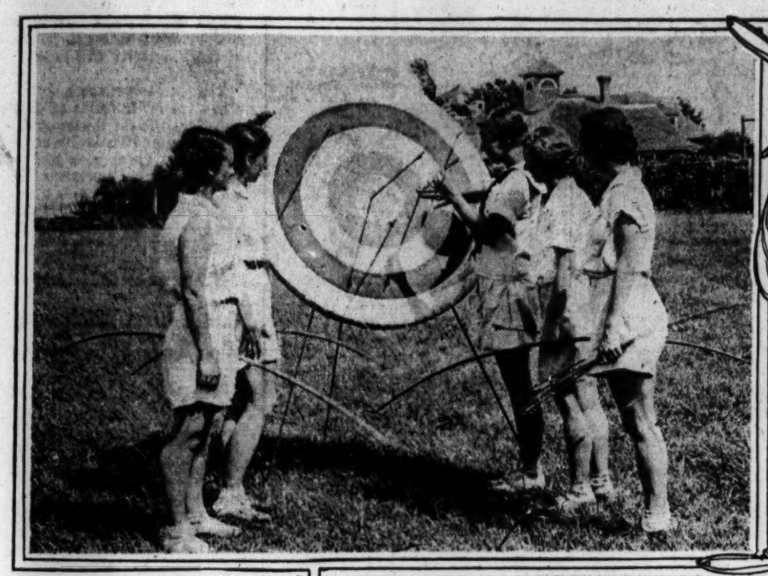
"I'd never have done it if it hadn't been for you," she said. "Our stunt, too. You deserve a lot of credit for that. The seniors all want to meet you, Ted. And just think," she added, shaking her head, "when Father wanted me to go with him this summer, I didn't want to go one single bit. I thought I'd be losing my chance to do anything for Gypsy Day."

"Funny how things work around sometimes," returned Ted. "Do you know something else mighty nice that has come of it, Janet? I'm going to come here to college next year. Your father says I can have a job looking after the collections in the college museum. I guess when I showed you how to collect and prepare material for your book, he decided I knew enough about such things to be useful in a museum."

"Oh, that's simply great!" cried Janet.

"Three cheers for Gypsy Day is right!" echoed Ted.

"I should say so," agreed Janet fervently. "Come along, Ted, and meet your future classmates."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left: Girl Reserves at Archery, Camp Winnecunnet, Oak Bluffs, Mass. Upper Right: Girl Reserves in Russian Dance at Riga, Latvia. Lower: Chinese Girl Reserves at International Institute, Oakland, Calif.

Girl Reserves the World Around

By DOROTHEA KAHN

"To Face Life Squarely—To Find and Give the Best"

A CERTAIN symbol links thousands of girls of different races and nations. Some wear it as a ring, some as a bracelet or sweater emblem. It is a circle inclosing a blue triangle in which are the letters G. R.

Any girl who wears it will tell you that G. R. means Girl Reserve. And what does that mean? Someone worked out an acrostic with the two words which gives a fair idea of what the organization stands for in the thoughts of its members. If you read the initial letters of the phrases downward, they spell the name of this order.

"As a Girl Reserve," it begins, "I will try to be

"Gracious in manner
Impartial in judgment
Ready for service
Loyal to friends

"Reaching toward the best
Earnest in purpose
Seeing the beautiful
Eager for knowledge
Reverent to God
Victorious over self
Ever dependable.
Sincere at all times."

Putting similar ideas into different words, Girl Reserves pledge that they will try "to face life squarely; to find and give the best."

If one started to explain what Girl Reserves are one would say that they are the junior branch of the great Y. W. C. A.; that the local chapters, called "triangles" are organized especially for girls in their "teens"; and that Reserves are something like Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, yet different. But this does not tell the whole story.

For every Girl Reserve unit, and certainly every city-wide organization, is really a story in itself. There is no general manager at the head who says to the girls, "You do thus and so," nor even a handbook which gives rules for organizing. The idea is for the girls, with the help of an adult leader, to decide for themselves what they should do. They start with what they are interested in and what their home community needs and build their own programs, being guided of course by a few broad ideas that they think of as Girl Reserve methods.

Purpose in Action

These ideas were sketched by Miss Jeannette Kiskaddon, director of the 2700 Chicago Girl Reserves.

"Our purposes? To help girls make new friends and deepen old friendships; to stimulate new interest in the out-of-doors; to enlarge one's world; to help develop initiative and self-reliance; to promote the appreciation of beauty whether in nature or in human character."

These are things leaders talk about and girls think about. But the best part of Girl Reserve activities is that it is doing, rather than merely talking.

Miss Kiskaddon illustrated this with the story of a member who took her Girl Reserve ideals into a basketball game. This girl had the problem of overcoming a quick temper and she was sorely tested one day when she was playing forward and was repeatedly overguarded by her opponent. The referee did not notice the opponent's unfair playing and the Girl Reserve had to put up with it all through the game.

"Didn't you fight back?" someone asked the girl.

"No," she said, "but I had to play with my thumb on my Girl Reserve ring to keep from doing to her what she did to me." To that girl, the ring meant a pledge to play fair. It means this and many other things to the 290,000 members around the world who have a right to wear the symbol.

International Friendship

Learning to be citizens of the whole big world, and not to limit one's interest to one's own town or neighborhood, is one of the aims that all Girl Reserves share, according to Miss Mary S. Shields, at national headquarters.

"Wherever there are Girl Reserves there is an interest in international affairs," she said:

"In its simplest form it is an intense desire to know what girls in other countries are like which often shows itself in requests for names and addresses of girls in other countries to whom they may write. Many club projects are built around this desire and the girls study customs, conditions and problems that girls of other nationalities face. Oftentimes programs are built to help girls in this country understand their heritage from other countries. Pictures, music of other lands, folk dances, legends and so on are all woven into the program.

"Because Girl Reserves are a part of a world organization, friendship with the girls of other nationalities seems natural. In the fall of 1931, during the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of younger girls' work in the Y. W. C. A., Girl Reserves received letters and cables from younger girls all over the world.

Girl Reserve leaders feel that the best way to learn to know other nations is simply to get acquainted with people from them, so they arrange to have guest councilors from other countries at Girl Reserve camps and conferences, and in cities with foreign populations, try to have American-born girls meet and learn from children who are being brought up in foreign homes. The movement reaches also to 26,000 colored girls who are organized in triangles.

Although their languages are different, and they may be called Mladi Strotelki or Soma Dokimon instead of Girl Reserves, similar groups in Bulgaria, Greece, and many other lands subscribe to the same ideals. The Girl Reserve movement has spread from the United States to Japan, Korea, Belgium, Portugal, Roumania, Estonia, Latvia, America, Syria and Mexico, and other countries where junior branches of the Y. W. C. A. are organized under different names. In fact, there is some organization similar to the Girl Reserves, if not carrying its actual name, in practically all of the 48 countries in which the Y. W. C. A. is established.

One way Girl Reserves learn to think in wider terms is by keeping a "world-community scrapbook." This is a volume something like a girl's high school memory book, only instead of holding records of parties and class dances and personal experiences, this consists of notes and souvenirs about affairs of the world community. Anything that has a bearing on happy international relations has a place in it. It may be a newspaper clipping telling of some forward step in the signing of a treaty like the Pact of Paris, or a page from a magazine with an illustration of some great work of art, loved equally by the people of many lands, or quotations from world literature bearing on the fraternity of nations.

A model for such a collection is offered for sale for a small amount by the National Y. W. C. A. and is intended especially for the use of Girl Reserves. It is called "A World Book," and is a loose-leaf notebook with a dozen printed chapter headings to help a girl in starting such a project.

Girl Reserves have one thing in common wherever they are. They have no awards for individual accomplishments. Girls do not get letters or rings or badges or points for what they do. They learn to be satisfied with the wholesome approval of the people they respect. The reason was explained by Miss Kiskaddon. "We feel," she said, "that it is a mistake to place emphasis on competition, on outdoing each other. What we need to learn is to work together for the good of the whole. We should do things, not to make ourselves stand out above the rest, but because our group is benefited by having them done."

Girl Reserves have a great deal of fun working on this basis, whether in camp in the woods or in a big city. In Chicago this summer many Girl Reserves find they must stay in town and have their vacation among the tall buildings, but this does not prevent them from learning much about nature. In the city parks and playgrounds they study "star lore," learn wood craft, play tennis, practice archery, tap dancing and golf. Having a good time with little or no money is one of the things Girl Reserves learn to their lifelong satisfaction.

Flying With Tony Bill

By HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

A Game for the Family

IT WAS summer and Tony Bill and his grandmother were spending a few weeks at a charming farmhouse in North Conway, New Hampshire.

Grandmother spent her days sitting on the big piazza, never tiring of looking at the mountains, so hazy and purple in the distance.

But Tony was too young and active to while away his time on a piazza. He was out in his plane almost every day.

He had stopped asking his grandmother to go up with him, as she always laughingly put him off.

"No," she would say. "I'll stay here on the ground. I've been on it almost 70 years—and I think I like it."

"You can't imagine how beautiful it is up there, Grandma," said Tony. "Sometimes the earth looks like a great green carpet with roads and streams making the pattern."

"I'll go with you—in imagination," she said one day, as he offered her an invitation.

He smiled. "I'm ready for that. The game is all fixed up for you."

She was pleased. "Oh, that flying game. I love to play that. I've been wondering why you didn't suggest it before, up here."

"I couldn't find an atlas until yesterday," explained Tony. "But now I have one and I've made out a trip. Not very long this time. And not so many towns."

"Well, what's this going to be a picture of?" she asked. "I'm not hinting."

"Oh, no," he grinned. "All I'll tell you is this. The finished drawing—if you trace it without a mistake—will be a picture or outline of something that is very important at night."

Grandmother Bill wrinkled her brow. "Hum! Something very important at night. A lantern? No? A bed then."

"Won't tell you," said Tony. "You've got to work to find out."

She nodded. "I don't mind. I like it. Where do we start? And when?"

"In a few minutes. And from this place. I'll be back this afternoon sometime. But before I hop off I'll get the atlas and the paper."

* * *

Tony went into the house and soon returned with a big atlas. Also a sheet of tracing paper and a pencil. These he set before his grandmother on a small table.

"Adios!" he said, kissing her.

"Saying it in Spanish," she said. "You're not hopping off to South America or Mexico, are you?"

"Oh, no," he laughed. "I just think that's one of the most musical sounding good-bys. Adios!"

"It does sound nice," she nodded. "Well, adios—and don't run into any mountains, Tony dear."

He was gone. Grandmother Bill smiled grimly as she thought how he was always leaving her to dash up into the sky. Well, she wouldn't have had him otherwise, now she was accustomed to it. He was meant to fly. Something about him suggested it.

She opened the page of the atlas to the biggest map of New Hampshire and Vermont as Tony had told her. Ah, North Conway.

Suddenly she heard his motor. She waited in her map tracing until he should have gone.

Ah, there he was circling low over some distant woodland! Up and then he turned back. With the motor wide open he zoomed down and banked a few hundred feet away from where his grandmother sat. And then he headed west.

She spread out the tracing paper on the map and took the pencil.

"North Conway," she murmured. "He headed west. His list says the first town after leaving here is—hum, it isn't a town at all but a mountain. And that makes the first line of this thing. Something very important at night, eh? He can't mean a night-cap because I never wore one. Well, we'll see."

Grandmother Bill went to work. In 15 minutes or so she had her outline finished. "Hah!" she chuckled. "Something very important at night! Well, it certainly is."

* * *

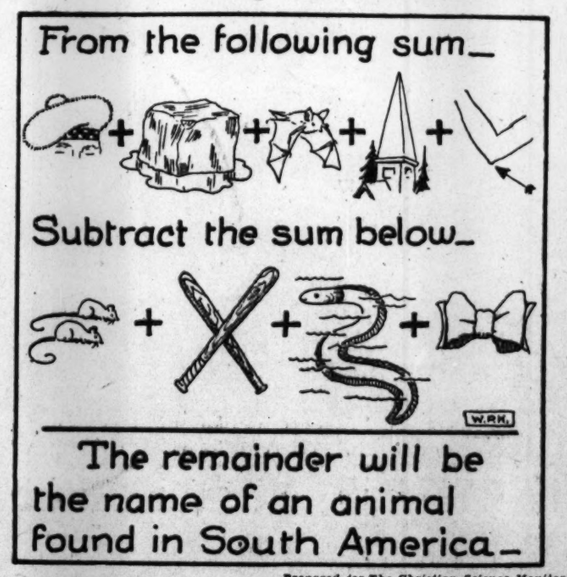
What was this thing that Grandmother Bill had traced on the tracing paper, following Tony's printed itinerary?

If you will take the big map of New Hampshire and Vermont in your big atlas and fix a sheet of thin tracing paper over it, you can find out for yourself what she drew.

Just follow Tony's journey as he indicated in the following itinerary, making straight lines from town to town.

North Conway, N. H.
Moosilauke Mt.
Wheelock, Vt.
Wells Lannon, Vt.
Middlebury, Vt.
Royalton, Vt.
Londonderry, Vt.
West Canaan, N. H.
Loudon, N. H.
Plymouth, N. H.
And back to North Conway.

A Puzzling Subtraction



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The New Club

"I wish something would happen," said David, turning from the rain-drenched window.

"Who wouldn't be bored after three days of rain and five of fog," said Fred from the old sofa.

"Here comes Uncle with the mail, with the mail!" called Nancy, looking up from her knitting and chanting the good news hopefully.

The young folks gathered about the fire and read their letters, sharing the news. It was Nancy's envelope that held the greatest interest.

"My sister says they're having a good time with a new club they've started. It's called the 'F. O. Club' but she leaves us to guess what that means. I'll read what she says:

"'Here in the Colorado mountains there are so many new things to see. Whenever we go for a hike we keep saying: "Did you see that? Isn't it queer? What do you suppose makes it do that? In Massachusetts there are no insects of that color! Did you ever see such a stone before? And will you look at all those mushrooms! Wish I knew whether those are the edible or the poisonous kind."

"'So we've started our new club. It thrives, especially on wet days, and we've had plenty of rain lately. Of course we tramp until there are no dry shoes to be had, then we dig into the books the club has shown us are necessary. We had some help from Uncle Tom at first. Aunt Grace wanted to be a charter member, because she says there are still so many things she wants to find out about after all these years of living in the mountains.

"'Caves and ravines are my specialty; clouds and rainbows and Northern Lights are Jack's; and Phil, who knows birds so well, has taken mosses and ferns. We are not allowed to choose what we are already acquainted with, and no one must take the opinion of another without verifying it from a reliable book. We are under pledge, too, not to take our chum with us always on our hikes, but to try and go the rounds in the group, working out new combinations of interest.

"'Why don't you start an "F. O. Club," Nancy? Then in the fall we could have a meeting of the Colorado and the Vermont Chapters in Massachusetts. Just think what we'd have to tell each other. It would be good fun.'"

As Nancy laid down the letter David stood up and said:

"I know what's going to happen. We are going to organize a Finding Out Club before another rain cloud has broken over Camp Happy. We can't let Polly and her camp get ahead of us, can we?"

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Betty Jane McC. (13), Parkin, Ark.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in violin, reading and swimming.

Ruth C. (13), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in music, painting and tennis.

Lucile C. (15), Tacoma, Wash.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in dramatics, archery, tennis and stamps.

Audrey M. (15), Palo Alto, Calif.—Interested in piano, organ and dramatics.

Rosma B. (15), Kanopolis, Kan.—From girls interested in piano and outdoor sports.

Eileen B. (16), Mount Lawley, Western Australia.—Interested in gardening, reading, swimming, tennis and in exchanging stamps and post cards.

Betty F. (16), Rangiora, New Zealand.—Interested in music, literature, photography and Girl Guides. Correspond in English or French.

Madonna McK. (18), Johannesburg, S. Africa.—Interested in music, painting, journalism and in collecting snapshots and curios of different countries.

Maureen Amaryllis C. (18), Dannhauser, Natal, S. Africa.—Studying piano, violin, singing and elocution. Interested in photography, tennis and golf.

Helen Ruth M., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in all outdoor sports.

From Boys

Nicolai M. (14), Berkeley, Calif.—Correspond in English or French. Exchange stamps.

Ivan K. (17), Carlisle, Ky.—Especially from France, Germany and Japan. Interested in radio and electricity.

Over 20

Dorothea P., Portland, Maine.—Especially from foreign lands and the ranch country.

Jay B. S., Oakland, Calif.—Interested in journalism.

Garland K., Fountain Hill, Ark.—Especially from Spanish-speaking countries. Correspond in English or Spanish. Interested in music and athletics.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

The Mail Bag

Coudersport, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I have just recently become interested in the Mail Bag, partly because my brother has gained so many correspondents and found such joy in them.

Coudersport is just a small town of about 2500 people. Many years ago it was large and very prosperous as a lumber town. It is visited yearly by many tourists, who are attracted by the hills and forests, also by the "Ice Mine." The most noted forest is the "Black Forest" with picnic grounds, game refuges and fire towers.

We have no Christian Science Church or Sunday School here, so we study at home.

I am 14 and live in the country, three miles from Coudersport. My favorite subject in school is grammar. I am interested in music, dramatic art and reading.

For pets we have 15 rabbits, one of which is white with blue eyes. My, but he's cute! We also have a rooster that crows early in the morning, and ducks just beginning to quack.

I should like to receive letters from any girls anywhere, especially from Florida, California and Hawaii.

Elizabeth B.

Razmak, H. W. F. P., India

Dear Editor:

On the recommendation of a friend I am writing this letter with the hope of being as successful as he and obtaining friends through the Monitor.

I have only recently arrived in Razmak, so it is difficult for me to voice any opinions on the place, but I came from Meerut in the Central Provinces, which is quite near to the seat of government in India—Delhi. Life there is far different from life on the frontier and it is rather difficult for me to get used to the loneliness, hence the plea for pen pals.

Anybody interested in India, and who cares to exchange views and snaps, is certain to obtain an early reply.

One of the things looked forward to on "Mail Day" is The Christian Science Monitor. There is always a rush to grab it. It is certainly more interesting than the Indian papers, both for news and articles. Many of the boys, who are busy studying for education certificates, find valuable information in its articles, and personally, as I am studying German, I find the foreign language articles invaluable.

As a boy I used to collect stamps and was also a member of a philatelic society in my home town, Birmingham, England. Although I do not collect stamps now, I find great interest in the Monitor's articles on stamps.

I shall have to close now in order to catch the mail, but I wish every success to the paper and hope we shall still get it regularly. Also I am looking forward to heaps of mail.

Frederick E. P.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Sea Pines *Camp for Girls*

26TH YEAR

Four Units; separate programs. Sub-counselorship training course. All land and water sports. Swimming in warm waters of Cape Cod Bay. Art and Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Horseback Riding.

FAITH BICKFORD, Director
BREWSTER, MASS.

Certainly a Joy!

Especially in the summer, the home manager appreciates the help of an electric refrigerator. She likes the way it keeps vegetables, milk, cream, butter and meats fresh and wholesome. Her family expresses delight for the new frozen desserts and salads which she is enabled to prepare quickly and simply. And the ice cubes are always in demand for refreshing drinks.

The wise family consults the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for information regarding electric refrigerators before buying one.

THE HOME FORUM

Adventures in Humanity

THE little town where we had taken a house for the summer was very quiet. The tree-shaded streets drowsed in the sun; the white-shingled houses with the broad green shutters blinked sleepily in the leaf-filtered light. Down by the water boats bobbed at anchor and the villagers, who kept strictly to themselves—as the summer colonists kept to themselves—congregated in little knots on the wharves and, discussed world affairs, also sleepily.

I sat on the shady veranda writing a letter to a friend. "At first," I wrote, my pen racing across the page, "I thought the place was merely quiet; then I thought it was ultraconservative; but now, as the weeks have worn on and everything remains infuriatingly the same, I have concluded that it is simply dull. There is no other word for it; it is dull."

* * *

The postman was coming up the steps. He mopped his brow as he crossed the veranda with a bundle of letters. He had a lean, pale face which had gradually become sunburned, and deep-set blue eyes. On an impulse, I reached for the pitcher standing beside me. "It's very warm," I said. "Wouldn't you like a glass of lemonade?"

His eyes lighted. "Just the question itself is refreshing to a weary postman panting on his rounds."

I poured out a glass; the ice tinkled pleasantly. And, as I poured, I wondered. That wasn't the sort of remark I had expected from a village postman. It sounded—well, it didn't sound like the village postman.

"Thank you, that was great," he said, swallowing the contents of the glass with relish. "It takes a little time to get used to the walking again. But it's good for me; at the end of the summer, I'll be wishing I could start all over."

Perhaps I looked surprised. "I'm taken on here during the summer months to serve the colonists," he went on. "I've had the job now for three years, and it has done me a world of good."

"But what do you do in the winter?" I asked.

"I teach," he said. "At a boys' school. It keeps me pretty busy, especially as I'm studying for my Ph. D. after hours. So I don't get much exercise, you see, and I need it. My people have a cottage down the shore, so I come up here and spend the summer and take on the mail route to get my exercise and enough sunburn to last me through the winter. . . . And a little extra money, too, of course," he laughed.

So that explained it. I asked him how he liked it. It seemed unusual for a man of his caliber to take on a postman's job in a summer colonists' place.

"I find it great fun," he said. The answer amazed me. "You know in a boys' school, you see only one side of life. Here you meet all kinds of people. And you find how much grown-ups are like children—or children like grown-ups, for that matter. I like to study people—human nature; a teacher ought to know human nature even better than he knows books. And being a postman gives me plenty of opportunities!"

* * *

I sat quite still, thinking, after the postman had gone down the steps. Suddenly there was a little cough below the veranda rail. It was Tony, trying to catch my attention. Tony took care of the garden, and he took care of it so well that I had found no occasion to speak to him at any length. He had presented himself to me when we rented the house, saying that his name was Tony, that he had charge of several people's grounds in the neighborhood and, for what I considered a nominal charge, would take care of ours, too. So he had been hired, and all I knew about Tony was that he kept the beds neatly weeded and the grass cut and whiled away the hours whistling Italian airs.

Now I looked down at him, his brown, swarthy face peering through the railing. "What do you do in the winters, Tony?" I asked.

"Me? I carva da marb'," he said promptly. He did not seem to think my question at all queer.

"Marble?" I said in reply. "Do you mean you—you make statues?" My voice rose in incredulity.

"Sure. Statue—bench—urn—fountain—what I can. I got big barn where I work—verra cold, no fire. Marb' she cost much money. So, summer time, I fix grass, flower. Then, winter time, I hava da money and I buy-a da marb'. You know white bench in littla park?" I nodded affirmatively. "I make," he said. "You know fountain in big Stanton place?" "Yes," I said. "Well, I make, too." "Why," I said warmly, "they're lovely, Tony. They're beautiful." I looked down at his hands, resting on the railing. Strange that I had never noticed before how strong and well-shaped they were, with the long, plastic fingers of the artist.

"Sure," he said complacently. "But some day I make better. Some day, I got money, I go to Italy, study."

Recalling with vividness the exquisite proportions of the chaste marble bench in the park, and the graceful figure of the waterboy with his mischievous smile—I had stopped several times to admire it through the hedge surrounding the Stanton property—I said: "But Tony, you don't need to go to Italy. You're already a finished sculptor."

"Oh, no," he contradicted me firmly, but with a flash of white teeth in acknowledgment of what he considered my compliment, "I got plenty to learn."

"I'd like to see some of your other things," I said suddenly.

"Yes?" He was all eagerness. "You come any day. I show you. Statue—some day I make nothing but statue. I show you Paolo and Francesca,"—the words rolled lovingly off his tongue, "Orfeo who make music, Dinana who run very fast with her dog . . ."

I watched him turn the corner of the house, singing. He had forgotten that he had come to ask me something about the flowerbeds and so, for the moment, had I.

* * *

The quiet of the street was broken by the plaintive tinkle of the huckster's bell. The cart, laden on both sides with rows of colorful fruits and vegetables, had stopped in front of the drive. I went out to make a choice of things we needed for dinner. Max had clambered down from his high perch and was greeting me with a broad grin. His dark, flowing mustache seemed to have a perky air today, and when he snatched off his cap his black hair glistened in the light. I noticed, for the first time, that his legs were bowed as if from horseback riding, an idea which I instantly dismissed. The only riding he did, I was sure, was behind the plodding old mare which drew his cart.

I picked out a cucumber, some lettuce, a box of raspberries. "And how much are these?" I asked, holding up a bunch of white grapes. "Oh—ten cents, today," he said, grinning. "Why 'today'?" I said. "I'm happy today," he replied. "I make you a present." "That's splendid," I said, "but why are you so happy—today?" "My son Ivan," he said, and I thought I could almost see his chest rise with pride, "is graduate from law school. With honors. Those who hear him say he make one of the finest orators in country. And Mr. Fitch—big lawyer in New York, you know?—he say he will take Ivan in office right away. . . . Oh, Ivan will be great lawyer someday, I am very proud. Lots of difference from Russia."

"I thought you came from Russia," I said, just to say something. "Do you like America so much better?"

"Ha!" he let out a short, startling sound. "In Russia I was in army—cavalry; much riding; cold winters—go here and there, never see my family. Then war—so much trouble I cannot think." By a series of adventures more thrilling than any I had read, they managed to get to France, and, finally, to America where a brother lived. There was little Max could do; so he took to peddling fruit; he prospered in a small way, got a wagon, became a huckster. His daughter and son went to school, the daughter graduated and took up teaching. Lately she had married a wealthy man, Max told me, as if he were telling a fairy tale, and had come home in her big car with the chauffeur, and had brought all kinds of presents. She wanted her mother to have a servant. But the mother wouldn't hear of it; life was so easy in America, now that there was some money, that she would be lost if she couldn't take care of the house herself. However, it was nice of the daughter to want to make things easy for the mother, wasn't it? I agreed that it was.

And as for Ivan—here the eyes glowed like living coals—Ivan was a son to be proud of. Scholarship after scholarship he had won, going from public to preparatory school, to Harvard Law School, taking all honors in his stride; and now, with the promise of a fine career opening out before him, he had just left for New York. "When Ivan talk," Max said, rubbing his hands together, "there is not one dry eye in house. He can make you cry—then laugh—then cry—what he like. He say, too, I should give up being huckster. But why? I like my vegetables, my fruits, my customers." Here the bowed legs bent into a salutation to me. "I must have something to do. . . . Well, any more today?"

I put my purchases in the refrigerator, and went out on the veranda again. I looked at the letter I had begun—with eyes that had been newly opened now. For a while I sat quietly, thinking over the afternoon; then, drawing another sheet to me, I began again.

"It is very quiet here," I wrote. My pen hurried across the page with what I had to impart. "But I have been having adventures today, and I wonder how many more are to come? Adventures in humanity. You see, I have discovered that my postman is a school teacher, and my gardener is a talented sculptor, and my huckster is an ex-army man who came to America from Russia and whose son is going to be one of our biggest lawyers. I must tell you about them. . . ."

A. DE L.

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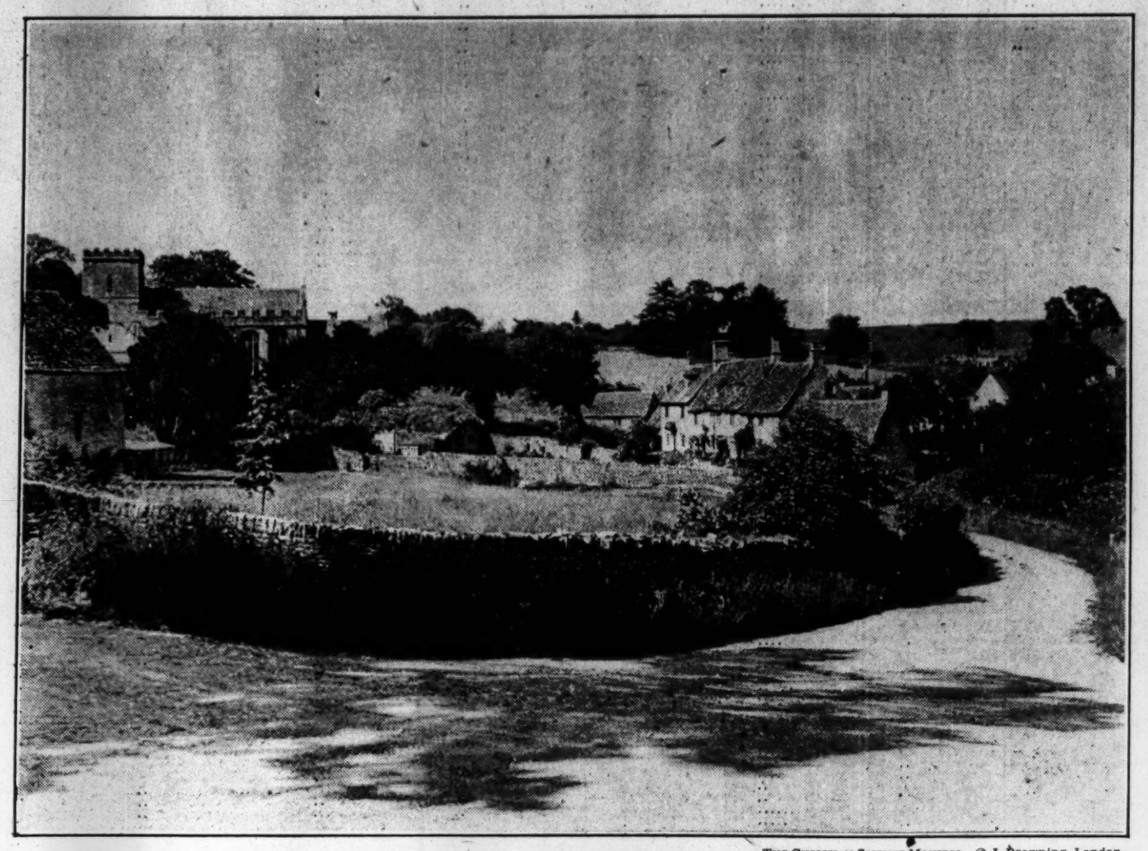

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The Little Cotswold Village of Chedworth in Gloucestershire

Usare, non accumulare

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

POCHE parabole di Gesù sono più luminose o più adatte ad essere applicate alla situazione commerciale attuale che non lo sia quella dei talenti. Ricorderemo brevemente, da Matteo, che il signore che distribuì la sua ricchezza fra i suoi servitori ebbe parole di lode ed encomio per i due che, avendo ricevuto rispettivamente cinque e due talenti, traficcarono con essi e radoppiarono il loro capitale, ma soltanto parole di biasimo per il servitore che ricevette un talento e lo sotterrò.

Evidentemente in questo insegnamento dal Monte degli Ulivi, i pensieri di Gesù erano elevati al disopra di una mera operazione finanziaria od un'esortazione ad essere diligenti nell'applicare le proprie facoltà ed attitudini umane. Inteso alla luce dell'interpretazione spirituale che gli scritti di Mary Baker Eddy gettano sulla Bibbia, viene percepita un'intenzione più profonda ed edificante. Allora la parabola diviene un appello all'attività, un ammonimento contro l'inerzia e la paura, una promessa di provvigione illimitata.

I servitori che ricevettero cinque e due talenti e traficcarono con essi, facevano uso di quello che possedevano, e per la loro iniziativa ricevettero una ricompensa pecuniaria. Quelle persone sveglie che non solo percepiscono l'universalità di Dio e la risultante perfezione dell'uomo quale Sua immagine, ma sono indefessi nell'applicare questa verità, ricevono pure utili nella forma di comprensione spirituale accresciuta. È letteralmente vero che "la pratica rende perfetti" nell'usufruire della Scienza Cristiana, quanto nelle arti e nelle scienze.

Il servitore che ricevette un talento e si mise a sotterrarlo senza indugi per paura di perderlo, manifestò lo stesso presentimento di scarsità e di inerzia di quelli che hanno ottenuto un barlume della verità dell'essere e nondimeno sono soltanto uditori della Parola, e non operatori. E questi si espongono alla stessa punizione del servitore negligente—la perdita di ciò che già posseggono.

Accumulare—la tendenza a ritirare denaro dalla circolazione e nasconderlo—è uno dei soggetti che risaltano nelle discussioni recenti della situazione economica, tanto negli Stati Uniti che all'estero. Non è forse l'accumulare che Gesù condannava venti secoli fa nella parabola dei talenti, l'accumulare delle proprie capacità spirituali, il tralaciare di contestare con persistenza le pretese dell'errore, la debolezza nel mancare di innalzarsi al disopra dell'influenza soporifera dell'inerzia?

Accumulare denota il trattenere, il nascondere, la passività, la manifestazione di timore e di mancanza di fiducia. Un opposto della parola "accumulare" è la parola "usare", che implica azione. Ed "usare" significa adoperare, condividere, mettere al proprio servizio. Con quanta sollecitudine la presente apparente sterilità del commercio—od ogni situazione personale, in quanto a quello—non sarebbe trasformata in fertilità se i significati impliciti nella parola "usare" fossero sostituiti a quelli della parola "accumulare"!

L'argomento dell'inerzia, o dell'accumulare i propri talenti, che è sempre insidioso, si manifesta più mercatamente in tempi come questi. Sembra essere una causa, mentre in realtà è un effetto. Probabilmente pochi capi di aziende od impiegati hanno evitato una visita degli argomenti mentali distruttivi secondo i quali non è ora il momento per progetti importanti; che l'iniziativa è in ribasso; che il piano più prudente è di rimanere ancorati finchè non passi la tempesta; che ogni misura ragionevole per stimolare gli affari è destinata a fallire.

Eppure il fatto è che poichè l'uomo nell'immagine e simiglianza di Dio è perfetto, egli ha soltanto un compito—il compito di riflettere Vita, Verità ed Amore. In questo genere di affari non vi è nè prosperità nè depressione, bensì un progresso continuo, maestoso, che su di un diagramma di un uomo d'affari sarebbe rappresentato da una linea assolutamente diritta, senza le montagne e le vallate che rappresentano i cicli degli affari umani. L'uomo vero in questi affari reali è sempre impiegato, è efficacemente produttivo pur senza affrettarsi, non viene mai deviato dalla sua meta, è fedele all'ammonimento di Mary Baker Eddy nel suo trattato, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 6): "I talenti che Egli dà dobbiamo renderli migliori".

Un cambiamento nel sistema direttivo di una rivista commerciale settimanale recentemente raddoppiò il volume del materiale scritto originale richiesto dal direttore. Questo sembrava essere un compito formidabile e dapprima l'inclinazione del direttore fu di diluire le sue idee, tenendone sempre in serbo alcune colle quali incominciare la settimana seguente. In conseguenza di questo senso di scarsità, che era una forma di accumulazione, gli scritti del direttore avevano l'aspetto emaciato e mancavano di convinzione. Quando questo punto di vista errato fu rivelato e quando fu messo in evidenza il fatto che nella Mente infinita vi sono infinite idee, il direttore cominciò a pubblicare ogni settimana ogni fatto opportuno che si presentava, e scoprì ben presto che egli otteneva materiale da un recipiente di idee pregievoli che non aveva fondo. Egli imparò che come la pratica allarga i limiti dell'abilità di un musicista, così la "pratica" nelle idee e nelle parole aumentava di molto il suo vocabolario ed accresceva la sua agilità mentale.

Dalla Genesi all'Apocalisse una corrente di attività percorre la Bibbia; una condizione apatica od inerte non fu decretata per l'uomo. Preghiera incessante è l'istrumento prescritto da Mrs. Eddy per sanare gli infermi ed i peccatori, e questo include gli affari infermi. Se Dio è infinito e sempre presente, come la Bibbia afferma in modo così convincente, e di conseguenza l'uomo è dotato di risorse infinite, che necessità vi è per trattenere ed accumulare? In realtà, se Dio è tutto, che cosa può essere accumulato?

Per tentare di accumulare, nel senso spirituale, la punizione è inevitabile. Fu così per il servitore negligente; fu così per i figliuoli d'Israele quando, nel deserto, tentarono di raccogliere più della prescritta provvista di manna per il giorno stesso. E la ricompensa è ugualmente certa, come si esprime Matteo: "Bene sta, buono e fedel servitore; tu sei stato leale in poca cosa; io ti costituirò sopra molte cose; entra nella gioia del tuo signore".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Among the Shan Hills of Burma

We were scrambling and pushing through the scrub jungle in search of the promised view. Branches of leafless trees and the twisted snaky stems of dry creepers sprawled across the track; our feet crunched sharply on the huge teak leaves, brown and brittle. But every here and there an early creeper splashed a trail of vivid green across the brown, and many of the forest trees were glossy with the dark shining green of new leaves. From the barren looking ground there sprang in sudden glory lovely peach-pink lilies on their tall juicy stalks. Mingled with the clear bird calls was the shrilling of cicadas from the lower hill slopes, and now and again came the oft-repeated confidential "tauk too" of the big spotted tree lizard peculiar to Burma.

Then, without previous warning of the change, we came suddenly on an outcrop of black rocks, great boulders flung down on the edge of the height and jutting out into space. Here, spread out in dreamy loveliness below us, and stretching far away into a dim and infinite distance, lay the wide wooded valley, touched here and there with blue cloud shadows, blurred and soft. On either side it sloped upward to a ridge of hills, while beyond again rose further hills, spur upon wooded spur, with hidden valleys between, till the haze of distance merged them into the sky.

The sun was bright and hot, drawing delicious scents from the semitropical jungle, but a cool wind, sharply sweet, blew strongly across the eastern hills. Far below us the curling mountain road wound itself snakelike round the curves of the hill, varying in color with the strata of the earth, now deeply red, now brown. Along it one or two climbing cars crawled slowly, like wandering beetles. A mile or two further up—whence we had come—it reached the pine belt and became stony and white, with a thick covering of the red needles on either side. There the whole air was fragrant with the scent of them, balmy and sweet, bringing with it memories of a cool and temperate land.

Message

I want to tell you the hay is strewn
Under the curve of a knife-edged moon;
I want you to know that the clover smells
In a reeling fragrance that sinks and swells
As the wind comes up from the sea below,
And the boughs of the spruce swing to and fro.

I want you to know. I want you to know!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS.

Boats of Cane

A traveller once told
How to an inland water slanting come
Slim boats of cane from rivers of Cathay,
With trembling mast so slight,
It seemed God made them with a hand of air
To sail upon His light;
And there
Soft they unload a jar of jade and gold
In the cold dawn when birds are dumb,
And then away,
And speak no word and seek no pay
Away they steal
And leave no ripple at the keel.

So the tale is writ;
And now, remembering you, I think of it.

—GEOFFREY SCOTT, in "Poems."

Using, Not Hoarding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW parables of Jesus are more illuminating or more applicable to the present business situation than the one of the talents. It will be recalled, briefly, from Matthew that the master who distributed his wealth among his servants had praiseworthy commendation for the two who, on receiving five and two talents, respectively, traded with them and doubled their capital, but had only censure for the servant who received one talent and buried it.

Obviously, in this teaching from the Mount of Olives, the thoughts of Jesus were elevated above a mere financial transaction or an exhortation to diligence in applying one's human gifts or aptitudes. Construed in the light of spiritual interpretation which Mary Baker Eddy's writings shed upon the Bible, a more profound and constructive intent is discerned. Then the parable becomes a call to activity, a warning against inertia and fear, a promise of unlimited supply.

The servants who received five and two talents and traded with them were putting into use what they possessed, and for their enterprise they received a monetary reward. Those alert persons who not only perceive God's allness and man's consequent perfection as His image, but are unceasing in applying this truth, also receive dividends in the form of enlarged spiritual comprehension. It is literally true that "practice makes perfect" in the utilization of Christian Science, as in the arts and sciences.

The servant who received one talent and promptly proceeded to bury it, fearing loss, manifested the same foreboding of lack and inactivity as those who have acquired a glimpse of the truth of being, yet are hearers of the Word only and not doers. And these incur the same penalty as the slothful servant—loss of what they already possess.

Hoarding—the tendency to withdraw money from circulation and cache it—has figured prominently in recent discussions of the economic situation, both in the United States and abroad. Was it not hoarding which Jesus was condemning twenty centuries ago in the parable of the talents, hoarding of one's spiritual capabilities, neglect to deny constantly the pretensions of error, weakness in failing to rise superior to the soporific influence of inactivity?

To hoard connotes withholdment, concealment, passiveness, display of fear and lack of confidence. An antonym for the word "hoard" is the word "use," which implies action. And "use" means to employ, to share, to convert to one's service. How speedily would the present seeming barrenness of business—or any personal situation, for that matter—be transformed into fertility were the implications of the word "use" substituted for those of the word "hoard"!

The argument of inactivity, or of hoarding one's talents, which is always insidious, appears more pronounced in times like these. It appears to be cause, but in reality it is effect. Probably few executives or employees have escaped a visitation of the vitiating mental arguments that now is no time for ambitious programs; that enterprise is at a discount; that the prudent policy is to attempt to ride out the storm; that any reasonable business-getting measure is foredoomed to failure.

Yet the fact is that as man in the image and likeness of God is perfect, he has only one business—the business of reflecting Life, Truth, and Love. In this business there is neither boom nor depression, but rather a continuing, majestic sweep which on a business man's graph would be represented by an absolutely straight line, without the hills and valleys which portray the cycles of human business. The real man in this real business is always employed, is efficient though unhurried, is never swerved from his objective, is faithful to the admonition of Mary Baker Eddy in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 6), "The talents He gives we must improve."

A change in editorial policy of a weekly business publication recently doubled the volume of original writing required of the editor. This seemed to be a formidable task and the first inclination of the editor was to spread his ideas thinly, always holding back a few with which to begin the succeeding week. As a result of this sense of lack, which was a form of hoarding, the editor's writings appeared to be "starved" and lacking in conviction. When this erroneous viewpoint was uncovered and the fact that in infinite Mind there are infinite ideas was realized, the editor began each week to give out every pertinent fact that presented itself, and soon found that he was tapping a bottomless reservoir of valuable ideas. He learned that as practice broadens the range of a musician, so "practice" in ideas and words greatly enlarged his vocabulary and increased his mental agility.

From Genesis to Revelation a strain of activity runs through the Bible; an apathetic or inactive condition was not decreed for man. Unceasing prayer is the agency prescribed by Mrs. Eddy for healing the sick and the sinning, and this encompasses sick business. If God be infinite and ever present, as the Bible so convincingly affirms, and as a consequence man is endowed with infinite resources, what necessity is there for withholding and hoarding? Indeed, if God be all, what can be hoarded?

For attempting to hoard, in the spiritual sense, the penalty is inescapable. It was so for the slothful servant; it was so for the children of Israel when, in the wilderness, they attempted to gather more than the prescribed, immediate day's supply of manna. And the reward is equally certain, as Matthew puts it: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Simplicity

I hold things lovely
The simpler they are.
The phosphorescent flicker
Of a single silver star;
The fragile cobweb beauty
Of Queen Anne's lace.
Simplicity can hold so much
Of loveliness and grace!

CHARLOTTE CHAMPENOIS.

Luxembourg Garden Beehives

Paris at heart is rustic. In the midst of all its proud buildings and rush of traffic it dreams of meadows, little gardens, and the drone of bees. And at the heart of it you will even find certain of these rustic things. Paris almost in the center of it cherishes its beehives. In a secluded corner of the Luxembourg Gardens you will find the city's apiary. There, within a hedged enclosure, just like some little garden in the country, you may see the hives, some in straw like Byzantine domes, others in wood like miniature cottages. And there you will see the busy bees winging outward to seek the nectar hidden in the garden's flowers, others speeding inward laden with spoils, to vanish into the mystery of a hive's interior. Sometimes about the little colony you may see a little group of people gathered for instruction in the ways of bees and the secret of acquiring much honey. Not far away is the drone of the traffic on the busy boulevard, but nearer is the drone of the bees, soothing, somnolent, amid the flowers.—F. G. HURRELL, in "The Lantern Show of Paris."

IN ENGLAND, the scenery and the general aspect of the countryside has such a knack of changing abruptly in a few miles that it is somewhat surprising to see many places referred to as "typically English." But, if that rather loose expression may be said to typify the feeling of peaceful contentment and unstudied charm of real homes that form the basis of the memories which every traveler in England carries away with him, then surely no villages can lay better claim to the epithet than those tucked away in the folds of the Cotswold hills.

Such a one is shown in our picture. It is Chedworth, in Gloucestershire. Far away from main through routes, it stands beside the Coln, one of the loveliest of southern rivers. Small as it may be, in those reedy depths Sir Trout disports himself and grows, so it is said, to prodigious proportions during his life of luxury and leisure.

Behind the village, in Chedworth Woods, there was unearthed, not so many years ago, an extraordinarily well-preserved Roman Villa, complete with Roman bath and tessalated pavements. In Chedworth, as in most of the other Cotswold villages, the houses are built of local stone whose color quickly softens to a mellow gold. They invariably cluster, as is so often the case in England, around their church, which, in the case of Chedworth, is partly of Norman construction.

To see the rays of the evening sun falling through the copious foliage of tall trees upon the golden sides of a Cotswold cottage, or merely to walk along a Cotswold street, inhaling the perfume of the summer roses, so carefully tended and trained to caress each ancient wall, is to catch something of the spirit of the motherland that will not quickly be forgotten.

Success

It was this summer that I first met Sir George White, the hero of as pretty and graceful a little tale as any I ever conceived and set down. So it shall be set down here.

He was then Captain George White of the Ninety-Second; about eight or nine and thirty, as far as I could judge. He was a disappointed but not a disgruntled man. He would sit on the sofa in our drawing-room and discourse for hours on how impossible it was for him to hope for anything in his career. There was no chance of his getting his majority before forty. He was sending in his papers and must turn to something else. I used to do Mark Tapley and assure him, which was to my mind true, that nature had not intended him for a soldier. He was much more the scientific, the philosophical build. But he was obstinate. His chance had gone. "Wait till the last moment at any rate," were my words when he came to say good-bye on his way plainwards. . . . "Something may turn up." "My papers are on their way," was his reply.

I did not see him or hear from him for ten years. Then I met him at a ball in full uniform. I went up to him and put my finger on the gold oak-leaves that adorned collar and cuffs; for by that time he was Military Secretary to the Viceroy. The Afghan War had broken out; he had recalled his papers; he had done well exceedingly.

"Don't be rude," he said laughingly; and we recounted old times.

I did not see him again for more than another ten years; not till after I had written "On the Face of the Waters." Then, at a big ball, I saw a brilliant figure crossing the polished floor with outstretched hands, followed by a somewhat startled-looking aide-de-camp. It was Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief, ablaze with decorations.

"You've done it too," he said with his own merry smile; and once again we recounted old times.

And what is more, when, dining with him next evening, an extra guest on a gala night, I went to say good-night, he offered me his arm, cloaked me in the cloak-room despite his aide's protestations, and saw me to my carriage and shut the door, saying—

"Till next time!" —FLORA ANNIE STEEL, in "The Garden of Fidelity."

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STOCK MARKET AGAIN RISES IN HEAVY TRADING

Absorbs Profit Taking—Gains of 2 to 5 Points —Telephone Strong

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The reborn bullish enthusiasm in the securities markets showed no sign of flagging today, as stock prices swept forward again, spurred on by pronounced strength of the dollar against foreign currencies, and further gains in wheat and cotton.

Virtually all groups of shares forged ahead, after a few waves of active profit-taking, had been absorbed in the morning. Gains by early afternoon ranged from 1 to 5 points in many of the leaders. Shorts were squeezed in such issues as American Telephone and Union Pacific. Brokers reported buying from London, Paris and many cities in the interior. Trading was the most active since February in the first two hours.

A number of shares sagged fractions to a point in the early profit-taking, but these declines were short lived. Advances of 3 to 5 points appeared in such issues as Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Norfolk & Western and Delaware & Hudson.

Oils Are Tardy

Issues up 2 or more included U. S. Steel preferred, Coca Cola, du Pont, Consolidated Gas and Southern Pacific, and about 1, U. S. Steel common, Standard of N. J., Pennsylvania, New York Central, General Electric and General Motors. Oils were somewhat tardy in joining the move.

A 1-point gain in General Electric was cut in half. The late tone was firm. The turnover approximated 2,700,000 shares.

The fresh strength of the dollar was generally attributed in banking quarters to sales of sterling and French francs to buy dollars to pay for American securities. London has recently shown a pronounced increase in speculative interest in the American market. Continental gold currencies have reached levels suggesting a substantial return flow of gold to this country.

Bradstreet's weekly food index showed a slight recession for the first time in weeks, but the way a number of commodities have pushed up in the last two days indicated that it was temporary. Improvement in metals would be viewed as decidedly constructive, and some observers were encouraged by the signs of firmness in steel scrap, and the advances in lead prices this week.

Bonds Are Stronger

Hope for the senior securities market was further strengthened today as prices in various categories marched steadily forward and trading volume increased.

United States government obligations, as in yesterday's session, gave a somewhat buoyant tone to the general list. Most of the Treasuries again advanced to new highs for the year.

Southern Pacific 4½s jumped 2 points at one time and smaller gains were registered by most of the speculative carriers, including some of Baltimore & Ohio. Missouri Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Nickel Plate, Chesapeake Corporation, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific and Santa Fe loans also gained.

The Argentines were again an unsettling factor in the foreign list, although their losses were much smaller than yesterday. German loans also turned heavy, along with the British and Australians. Belgian 7s firmed.

DIVIDENDS

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

American Bank Note Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

United States Pipe & Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common stock and 30 cents on the preferred, both payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Wagner Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 22.

National Lead Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16, $1.75 on the class A preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 2, and $1.50 on the class B preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Loblaw Groceterias Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents each on the class A and B stocks, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 12.

Lynch Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Buckeye Steel Castings Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis compared with $2 previously. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.62½ on the prior preferred, and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred. All are payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

Reynolds Metals Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. Previously 37½ cents was paid.

Diamond Match Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common and the regular semiannual dividend of 75 cents on the $25 par preferred, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Trunz Pork Stores Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record Aug. 3.

Bon Ami Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the class A, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 15, and 50 cents on the class B, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 9.

R.-K.-O. BUYS THEATER

LOS ANGELES, July 27—San Diego Holding Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of R.-K.-O., has acquired title to the theater building owned by the Commonwealth Building Co. of San Diego, and has assumed bonds outstanding thereon. R.-K.-O. subsidiary agrees to pay all defaults on the 6 per cent bonds of the Commonwealth Building Co., to pay directly to the trustees $4000 a month the remainder of 1932 and to pay $75,000 a year the next five years and $36,000 a year for 11 years thereafter. Bonds have been in default since July 1, 1931.

REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION

CLEVELAND, July 28—Republic Steel Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, net loss of $2,744,386 after interest, depreciation, depletion and preferred dividends of Trumbull Cliffs Furnace Company, compared with a net loss of $2,476,292 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $1,092,305 in June quarter of 1931. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $5,221,118 after charges and Trumbull Cliffs Furnace preferred dividends, compared with a net loss of $3,784,-508 in the first half of 1931.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 28	Last July 27
3	¾		Abitibi Pow & P	1600	¾	¾	¾	¾
24	10	.20	Arabham & Stra	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
¾	¼		Adams Express	4000	¾	3	3	3
30¾	12	2	Adams Millis	700	15¾	14½	15¾	..
3½	1½		Advance Rumley	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7	6¾	..	6¾
63½	30⅞	4½†	Air Reduction	5100	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska Juneau	1500	11¾	10⅜	11	11
3½	¾		Alleghany Corp	1200	1½	1	1½	1
87½	42⅛	.6‡	Allied Chem	3100	86¾	81¾	85½	83½
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	110¼	110	110	..
13¾	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	1200	7½	6¾	8⅛	8⅛
17¾	12	2	Amerada	1200	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅜
7½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	6	5¾	5	5¼
18⅛	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	1200	9¼	9	9	9
47	27	.3	Am Bank Note pf	40	34½	32	32	33½
3½	½		Am Beet Sug pf	10	4½	4½	4½	..
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	9
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	130	85	81	83	80
73½	29¾	3‡	Am Can	45500	39⅞	38¾	38½	37¼
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	107	107	107	105½
8¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1200	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6½
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	30	28½	23	24	23¼
6	1⅞	2	Am Chain	100	3	3	3	..
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	100	10	10	10	..
37⅜	18	3‡	Am Chicle	1400	39	39	39	38
15½	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	15⅛	14	14½	14
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
10½	2¾	..	Am European	100	5	5	5	..
110	100	6	Am Express	10	100	100	100	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7300	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	4
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	11	11	11	..
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	15	14	15	13½
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	2	2	2	1¾
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	11	10¾	11	..
21¾	4	2	Am Ice	1100	9¾	8¾	9⅛	8⅝
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	400	47	46	46	41
8½	2½	..	Am International	2100	5½	4¾	5	..
4	1	..	Am La Fr pf	20	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..
9¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	7½	7¼	7½	7¼
44⅜	19¾	7	Am Loco pf	200	28⅞	27½	28⅝	..
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
6¾	2½	..	Am Metal	3100	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
19½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	120	13	10	12	8¼
33	7¾	1½	Am News	10	19	19	19	17
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	11200	6⅜	6¼	6½	6⅜
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	26⅜	25	25	26½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1700	23	22⅛	22½	21¾
8½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	2300	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	3800	7	6½	6½	6⅝
29¼	13⅜	.3	Am Safety Razor	400	20	19½	20	18½
½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¼	¼	¼	..
18⅝	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4200	10⅝	9½	10½	9½
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 3pf	1700	21½	21	21½	19¾
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1300	35	33⅜	35	33
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	22½	21½	22½	21½
137⅛	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	62000	88	82⅜	87	82⅛
25	5	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	1300	17	17	17	..
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	4200	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 8	100	55	55	55	..
15⅜	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	1200	3½	2⅞	3½	3
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1400	23½	23	23¾	23⅜
3⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅝
23	10	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	17½	16½	17½	..
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	22000	6¼	5	6¾	5
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	46¼	45	45	..
4¾	1⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	2½	2½	2½	..
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	900	11	11	11	11
45	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	46	43⅜	46	43
2	⅛	..	Armour Ill A	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
1⅛	⅛	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
4¾	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	1200	9½	9⅜	9½	9¼
2⅝	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	1	1	1	1
.8⅛	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	1	1	1	..
35	15⅞	7	Asso Dry G 2pf	300	15½	15½	15½	..
94	17⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	15100	33⅜	28½	32	29¾
86	35	..	Atchison pf	400	54¾	51	54½	50¼
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	16¾	16	16½	16
12⅞	1¾	1	Atl Refining	7400	14½	13	13½	13½
25½	2¾	1	Atlas Powder	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	9
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	61½	61½	61½	62
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	3110	60¾	56½	58½	57⅞
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝

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8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1700	6¼	4½	6⅛	4½
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	40	18	15½	17	15
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1160	8⅜	8	8½	8¼
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	13⅛	12½	13	11⅞
99	66¼	6½	Bamberger pf	20	72	70	72	..
24½	10	2	Barker & Aroos	400	25	19½	25	17½
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	1300	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5½
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	900	20¾	19¼	19½	..
95	14	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	..
44¾	24⅛	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	38	38	38	..
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
48¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	7½	6¾	6⅞	6½
24¾	6	..	Best &2Co	700	9⅜	9	9¼	9¼
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1500	13⅜	12¾	13¼	13¼
24	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	500	27½	26¾	27½	27
8¾	3⅝	..	Blaw Knox	100	6	6	6	5
7¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	9½	9	9	8¾
43½	20	.2	Borden	1800	27½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛
12⅝	⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	6	5⅜	5⅜	5½
10½	4	..	Boston & Maine	400	9	8	8	6
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4½	4⅛	4¼	4¼
11½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	300	4½	4¼	4¼	..
50¼	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	4000	23	22	22⅜	22¼
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	55	53	54½	53
10½	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	800	4½	4¼	4½	3½
89½	4½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	63½	62⅜	62½	62
3	1⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2	2	2	..
2	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1	⅞	1	..
5	2½	..	Buyrus Erie	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
75	35	7	Bucyrus Epf	20	39	39	39	38½
8⅞	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	4⅞	3½	4¾	..
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
22⅞	1	..	Burns Bros A	100	1	1	1	..
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
21¾	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1500	4⅞	4½	4¾	4
6	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	20	12½	10⅜	12½	..
1¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1	¾	1	¾
4⅝	1¾	..	Butterick	1400	3¼	2½	3¼	..
19	7	..	Byers	2400	11¾	11	11¼	11⅜

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11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	400	8¼	8	8	7
7⅛	2½	..	Campbell W&C	100	4	4	4	..
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1200	11¾	10½	11	11¼
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1100	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13⅛
6⅝	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4
63	9⅜	4	Caro Clinch & O	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	7000	31½	28⅞	30½	29¾
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	40	55	50	54½	52½
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1300	7¾	7¼	7½	7¾
16⅞	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	900	16	15¾	16	15⅜
10¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	200	6½	5⅞	6½	5½
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	1700	7½	6½	7⅛	6½
13⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	2	2	2	..
7	¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	700	4⅜	3⅞	4	4
20⅝	4⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	2200	8⅜	7¾	7¾	..
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	3400	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞	13½
4⅞	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	2200	2¾	2½	2½	2¼
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	7	6	6⅞	5⅝
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	1¼	1¼	1⅜	1½
15¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1300	2¼	2	2¼	2
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	1200	4¾	4	4¼	4
11⅜	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	1⅞	1½	1⅞	..
3⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	..
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4½	3⅜	3⅝	4½
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1300	7	7	7	7
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1200	8	7	7½	7½
4	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	8	8½	8½	..
½	1½	..	Childs Company	100	2⅞	⅞	2⅞	..
15⅞	5	1	Chrysler	3600	9¼	8½	9	8⅜
28½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	1300	14⅜	14	14½	14
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	13	13	13	..
11½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	14¼	13½	13*	12⅜
10⅞	2¼	..	Collins & Aikman	400	6½	5	5½	5
12⅜	2⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	6½	5⅜	6½	..
16⅜	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	6400	9¾	8½	9⅜	8¾
79	46	6	Columbia G pf A	200	53	52½	52	52
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	4400	23¼	21½	22⅜	22
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	3000	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
26¼	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	100	16¼	16¼	16½	16½
27⅞	11⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1100	17¾	16	17¾	16½
77	55⅜	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	69	67½	67½	68
10¼	3¼	.60	Comm Solvents	3200	7½	7⅛	7⅛	..
47⅜	1⅜	.30	Comwith & So	2400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith & S 6pf	900	43½	41⅞	41⅞	41
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	400	2	1½	2	..
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	300	9	8½	9	9¼
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	5	4¾	4¾	4½
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	16000	44¼	43¼	43¼	44¼
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	87	87	87	88½
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	600	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8
8⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	1500	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	..
4	⅝	..	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
99½	79	8	Consol Oil pf	100	98¾	98¾	89¾	98½
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	300	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
47½	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	33
41	7½	2	Cont Can	1800	25	23¾	24¾	24⅜
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4½	4½	4½	..
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	13½	12½	13¼	12
1⅞	⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	4200	6⅝	5⅞	6½	6½
⅞	⅛	..	Cont Shares	400	¾	⅛	¼	⅜
47¾	24¾	3	Corn Products	3200	35⅝	34	35	34
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	119¾	119¼	119¾	115
10⅜	3	..	Cot Oil	500	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
19⅛	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	200	17	17	17	..
15⅞	7⅜	1.20	Crown Cork & S	1000	11½	8½	8½	9½
2¼	½	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	24⅝	22½	22½	..
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1¼	1½	..
2	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	28	27½	28	28
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	400	12	11½	12	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtis-Wright	700	1⅛	1	1	..
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..

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5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	300	3¼	3	3½	2⅞
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	8½	8⅜	8½	8
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	1100	53½	47⅞	50½	48
28⅜	8½	..	Del Lack & W	600	15¼	13⅞	14⅜	13¾
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	300	78½	78	78	..
13¼	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	400	7¼	7	7¼	7
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	400	16	15⅜	16	15¾
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	23	23	23	..
11⅜	7½	1.40	Dome Mines	700	10½	10⅜	10¾	10⅜
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	300	7½	7⅛	7½	7
23	5	3	Dresser A	200	8	7¼	7½	..
12½	2½	..	Dresser B	200	3	3	3	..
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	21000	29¾	28¾	28⅜	28½
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	400	88	87¾	88	..
97	87	5	Duquesne Li pf	20	91¾	91½	91¾	..

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87⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	8700	44¾	42	43¾	42¼
12½	2¼	..	Eitington S pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	9600	13¾	12¾	13	13
2¼	⅛	..	Elec Boat N	300	1½	1	1⅛	1½
3	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6300	2½	1½	2	1⅝
15⅜	2⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7600	8½	4⅜	8¼	4⅞
64	10⅜	7	Elec Pow & L2pf	400	20½	19	19	19¼
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	18	17½	18	17¾
32¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	22½	22½	22½	22¼
34⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	200	24	24	24	23½
107⅛	98	7	Endicott Johns pf	300	100	99¾	100	..
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	400	9¾	8	9¾	..
61¾	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	200	30	30	30	..
97	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	500	28½	27	28½	25¾
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Big	500	13¾	12½	13½	12½
10	7	..	Erie RR	300	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4¼
13½	2¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	5¼	5	5	5
9¼	2	1	Eureka Vacuum	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½

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5¾	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	3¼	3	3¼	..
47¾	15	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	18	18	18	..
7⅞	1½	..	Fashion Park pf	180	2½	2½	2½	..
14	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water S vreS	670	5	4	4¼	2 3
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	700	5	4¼	4⅜	4¾
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	13¾	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜
18⅝	10½	1	Firestone T&R	400	12	11⅞	12	11½
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1800	43½	42¼	42¼	43
30	20	2	First Nat Bost	200	27	27	27	27

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 28	Last July 27
73	48	6	Fisk Rubber	400	½	½	½	¼
⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10¼	3¾	..	Food Mach	100	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	..
12	3	..	Foster Wheeler	300	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8½
21½	10½	1.30	Fourth Nat Inv	900	15¼	15	15⅛	15
3	1	..	Fox Film A	500	2½	2	2½	2
19⅛	10	3	Freeport Texas	1100	17½	16¾	17¾	16½

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17½	8¾	..	Gamewell	120	9⅞	9	9⅞	9
3⅝	⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	300	1½	1⅜	1	⅝ 1½
38¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1300	14	13½	14	13½
18¼	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	300	9¾	9	9½	9
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	300	14½	13⅞	14⅜	13½
105¾

ACCEPTANCES SEEN AS BIG CREDIT HELP

Experts Say Use Would Permit Increased Banking Assistance to Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28 — Wider use of trade acceptances, as a substitute for open credit accounts in the financing of large purchases, is receiving considerable attention among banking and industrial officials as a possible medium for the stimulation of domestic trade, according to oral statements from the Department of Commerce here.

The use of the trade acceptance, an instrument which may be made to run for any length of time and which bears the name of the purchaser and seller, and is convertible into cash, is being promoted as a factor which may lead to greater movement of raw materials and make possible increased banking assistance to trade, it is stated.

Although the use of the trade acceptance is an old form of payment for goods and is used extensively in foreign trade, it was not until recently that its general use was urged.

Permits Credit Extension

Of the benefits outlined through the use of acceptances, Mr. Magnus W. Alexander, president of the Industrial Conference Board, notes that it "is generally recognized that the substitution of trade acceptances for open book accounts would lead to greater regularity and order in trade financing and would increase largely the volume of commercial paper of short maturity. Such paper is ideal investment for commercial banks. It is eligible for rediscounting with the Federal Reserve Banks."

From the American acceptance council comes word that "the broadening of credit through the medium of trade acceptances is the most emphasized argument given in favor of such a plan." The council declares that both from the commercial and the banking standpoint trade acceptances permit wider extension of credit than any other form employed directly in domestic trade.

The small concerns, it says, which can show the indorsement of any one of the thousands of highly rated corporations with whom they transact business have an irresistible argument for the banker who is inclined to tighten credit lines.

The corporation further asserts that "no bank need be loaded up with acceptances when it can at a moment's notice pass them along for rediscount at the Reserve banks."

Possible Abuses

While the use of the trade acceptance is generally favored, certain abuses are possible, it is said. One is that the acceptance may be used as a basis for credit more than once. A manufacturer may discount an acceptance received from a wholesaler, and that same wholesaler may discount a trade acceptance received from a retailer on the identical merchandise. There is also the possibility that merchandise on which a trade acceptance has been given may be used for the basis of borrowing.

Further, it is doubted whether the Reserve banks will discount trade acceptance paper as expeditiously as its sponsors claim, and whether there would be sufficient reserves to handle much of such paper. It is pointed out that the fact that a trade acceptance had behind it the signatures of the buyer and the seller will not necessarily give added security to the paper. The point is also made that general application of acceptances would confuse the present open account system, particularly as it affects the purchaser who discounts his bills.

Would an exception be made to this type of customer, who constitutes a large proportion in some lines of trade, or would he have to revert to the trade acceptance under a uniform policy of the seller, is one of the questions asked in the current discussion.

NORTH AMERICAN CO. TWELVE MONTHS' NET EQUAL $2.83 SHARE

North American Company and subsidiaries report for the 12 months to June 30, 1932, net income of $21,377,365 after depreciation, taxes and other charges, equal to $2.38 a share on the 6,910,712 average common shares outstanding after preferred dividends. In the preceding 12 months net income was $26,185,040, equal to $3.89 a share on the 6,264,366 average shares outstanding during that period.

Depreciation reserves equal 12.13 per cent of gross earnings for the 12 months to June 30, 1932 compared with 10.89 per cent of gross earnings for the period to June 30, 1931.

Income account for the year to June 30 compares as follows:

	1932	1931
Gross	$112,595,410	$121,827,955
Net aft tx & exp	53,349,243	56,958,934
Total income	61,109,191	64,404,766
Int pf div of sub etc	26,070,508	24,950,465
Balance	35,038,682	39,454,302
Deprec res	13,661,317	13,269,262
Net inc	21,377,365	26,185,040
Pf divs	1,820,034	1,820,034
Bal f com & surp	19,557,331	24,365,006

AIR REDUCTION CO.'S QUARTERLY EARNINGS

Air Reduction Co., Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1932, net profit of $588,996 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 70 cents a share on 841,288 shares of no-par stock.

This compares with net of $652,214, equal to 77 cents a share, on a like number of shares in the first quarter of 1932. Net for the June, 1931, quarter was $1,026,451, or $1.22 on the 841,288 shares outstanding.

For the six months, ended June 30, net was $1,241,210 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.48 a share on 841,288 shares, compared with $2,045,492, or $2.43 a share in the like period of 1931 on a like number of shares.

PLATE GLASS OUTPUT RISES

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 28 — Total production of polished plate glass by members of the association for June was 4,909,988 square feet, compared with 3,015,943 in May and 6,408,660 in June, 1931. This makes a total of 29,291,919 square feet for the first six months, compared with 46,291,919 in the first half of 1931, according to Plate Glass Manufacturers of America.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines 6s A '25	15¼	15¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	16½	16
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	11½	11
Alleghany Corp 5s '59	10	9¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	49	49
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	35	33⅜
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	69	68
Amer Inter 5½s '49	66	66
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	51	51
Amer Smelting 5s '47	81½	80½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101⅜	100¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	100½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95½	95¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	95⅛	94¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103½	103
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	80½	80
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	64¾	64
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	24	24
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65	65⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	78½	78½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87¼	87
Atch T&SF 4s '09	71	71
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	71	71
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	53½	53
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	45	43
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97¼	97¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	89	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	74½	74
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	63	62¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	46	46
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	50⅞	49¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	27¾	26½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	36	35
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	65½	65½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	84	81⅞
Balt & Ohio 5 series D 2000	35½	35
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	40½	39
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	65	65
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102¾	102¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101½	101¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	85	85
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	80	80
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	59¼	59¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	62	62
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	38	38
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	102¼	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85	84
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94⅜	94⅜
Buff R & P 4½s '57	36	36
Bush Term con 5s '55	34	34
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	57	57
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	59	59
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	84	84
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	2⅛	2⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	82½	82¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81⅞	81½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	88	87¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87¾	87½
Can North deb 7s '40	99⅜	99
Can Pacific deb 4s	66½	65½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	77	77
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73½	73
Can Pacific 5s '44	79	79
Can Pacific 5s '54	77	77
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	28	27½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	14½	14½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	51	50¼
Cen Steel 8s '41	65	61⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	26½	26
Ches Corp 5s '47	44	41½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	76	75¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	86	84¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	103
Ches & O con 5s '39 reg	100¼	100
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	85	85
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	80¼	80
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	39½	39½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	20	20
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	60	58
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5⅜	5
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	21½	20⅜
Chicago & Nw 4s '87 reg	48	48
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	44	44
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	53	53
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	50½	50½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	20	18¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	15½	14½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	58	55
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	22⅛	21
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	66	66
Chicago & Nw 4¾s	55	55
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	31	30
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	28½	27⅞
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	15¾	15¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	38½	38½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	23¼	23¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	90	90
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	60⅜	60⅜
Chile Co 5s '43	20½	19½
Chile Copper 5s '47	42	38½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92	92
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	95	95
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	39½	38½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	65	64
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	51	50½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	72½	72½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	72	72
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	72¼	72
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	94	94
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	91½
Con Gas 4½s '51	90½	89¾
Gon Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101⅛	100⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101	100¾
Container Corp 6s '46	27½	27¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20⅛	19¾
Del & Hudson 4½s '43	76¼	76¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	82	82
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	90½	90½
Del Pow & Lt 4¼s '66	91	91
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	42½	41½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	10½	9⅞
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	15	14⅜
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	89⅛	88½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	97	97
Detroit Ed 5s '55	97	97
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	75½	74
Duluth S Sh & A 5s '37	21	21
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	96⅞	96½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57 B	99¼	98
Erice RR ref 5s '67	20¾	20
Erie RR gen lien	43¾	43¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	20⅜	19½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	67½	66½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	55	55
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅞	101¾
Gen Pectroleum 5s '40	100½	100½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2¼	2
Goodrich 6s '45	40	37½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	71	69½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	12	11½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97½	97⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99⅞	99¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	51	50½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	56¾	56¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	66¾	65¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	32	32
Houston Oil 5½s '40	54½	54
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30	30
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	43	42¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	74	73⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¼	101⅞
Ill Central 4s '52	49	49
Ill Central 4s '53	36	36
Ill Central 4¾s '66	27⅜	26¾
Ill Central CEtL&NO 4½s '63	27	27
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	30	29½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96⅞	96¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	35	32½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	38	36
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5¼	5
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	47¾	46¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	47¾	46⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	27¼	25¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	67¾	66½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	24	22
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	5	5½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	33	33
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	42	42
Int Paper 6s '55	16	15½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	39	39
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	36½	36½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28¼	27¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	32¾	31
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	31½	30¾
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	48½	48½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92⅞	92⅜
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	57½	57½
Kan City Term 1st 4s 60	85	85
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	80	80
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s 46	44	42
Kresge Foundation 6s 36	59	58
Laclede Gas rfg 5s 34	81	81
Laclede Gas 5½s 53 C	52	49½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	49	47
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¼	6
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	81	81
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	42	42
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96½	96¼
L&N uni 4s '40	79¼	79
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	52	52
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36¾	34½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	68¼	68⅛
Meade 6s '45 ww	35¾	33
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	84	84
Metro Water 5½s '50	62	62
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	83	83
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s 61	78½	78½
Min StP&SSM 4s '38	44	44
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	22	20⅞
Mo K & T 4½s '78	49	49
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	28½	28½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	56	54
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	14	13⅞
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	26	25
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	25	24
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	25	24½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	2	2¼
Mo Pac 5s I. '81	25½	24½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	11½	10½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	75½	75¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	69	69
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	60	60
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	87	85¾
Nat Steel 5s	72	71
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96½	96½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	79	77¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60	60
N O T & M 5s '56	21	21
N O T & M 5s B '54	23	23
N O T & M 5½s '54	24	24
N O T & M 5½s '54	24	24
N O T 1st 4s	51½	50
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72	72
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	68¾	68¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	67	64
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	38¼	38¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	40	40
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	41½	40¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	60⅞	60
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23¾	23¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25	24
NY Chi & StI 6s A '32	42½	41½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	52½	52½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42	42
NY Edison 5s C '51	102¼	102
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110	110
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	95¼	95¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105½	105½
NY NH&H pc deb 4s '55	52	52
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	40	39
NY NH&H 4½s '67	60	60
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	74	74
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	36¼	36¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48	47¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	93	93⅞
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103	103
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	20½	20½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102	101¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	44	44
Niag Share 5½s '50	46¾	46
Norf Southern rfg A '61	4	4
Norf & W con 4s '96	88½	88½
North Am Co 5s '61	73⅜	73½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	73	73
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	77	75½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96	96
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	58½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	80½	80
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	67¾	66
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96¾	96¼
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	82	82
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72⅞	72½
Otis Steel 6s '41	24	23⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s 4s ct	27½	27½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	33	31
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	20½	19
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	42	40
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	22½	22
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	55	55
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	84¾	84
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88¾	88¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	55	54
Penn Railroad 5s '64	69¾	68⅝
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	81	81
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	95	94
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	42⅞	42¼
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	90	90
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	67	65⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	79	79
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99¾	99½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	38¾	38⅜
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	53	50
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	48¾	47¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23¼	23¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97	96
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96½	96½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	72	72
Pure Oil 5½s '40	68¼	68¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	60	59
Read rfg 4½s A '97	74⅜	74⅜
Read rfg 4½s B '97	74½	74½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	70	69⅜
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	48	47¾
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	45¼	44⅛
Richfield Oil of Calif 6s '44 ct	25¾	25⅜
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	28½	28
St Joseph Lead 5½s	75	75
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10⅛	9⅞
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9	8¼
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	32	32
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	55	55
Seabd AL con 6s '45	3⅝	3½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	27	27
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81¼	80
Shell Union 5s '47	79½	78½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79	79
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	87	87
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88¼	88
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92½	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	98	98
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	63¼	63¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	99½	98½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101½	101½
Southern Colo Pow '47	72	72
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	44⅛	44
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	69	69
Southern Pacific 4½s 68	42⅜	40¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	41	39½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	42½	39¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	59	59
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19½	19
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	23	22⅛
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	25	25
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	101½
Sparta	48	48
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91⅞	91⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	14⅞	13½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94½	93¾
Texas & Corp 5s '44	87	86½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47⅝	47¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26½	25¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	79½	79½
United Biscuit 6s '42	99	96
U S Rubber Co 5s 5s '47	41	38½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	60½	60½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	71½	71
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23½	20¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	24	24
Vanadium 5s '41	41¾	41¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7	6⅛
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61½	61½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	7¾	7¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	8⅛	8⅛
Walworth 6s '45	14⅝	14⅝
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	20	19
Warren Bros 6s '41	43	42½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	101⅞
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101½	101½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100¼
West Shore 4s 2361	70	70
West Shore reg 4s	65¼	65⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	92	91⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	51	51
Western Pacific 5s A '46	35	35
Western Union R E 4½s '50	57¾	57¾
Western Union 5s '51	52	51¾
Western Union col 5s '38	61	60
Western Union 6½s '36	64½	64½
Western Union 5s '60	53	51¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	45	45
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	51⅝	51⅝
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32½	32
Wis Cen 4s R&D div '36	20	20
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60½	60½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	60¾	60¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last—Jul28	Last—Jul27
3½s '47	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.4
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.25
4th 4¼s '38	103	102.30	103	102.30
US 3⅜s '42 reg	100	100	100	100
US 3s '55	97.6	96.29	97.6	96.31
US 3⅛s '49	98.4	97.28	98.4	97.3
US 3⅛s '43 Mar	100.5	100.1	100.1	100.4
US 3⅛s '43 June	100.6	100	100.6	100.4
US 3¼s '47	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.3
US 3¼s '56	102.12	102.11	102.12	102.8
US 4s '54	103.30	103.19	103.19	103.28
US 4¼s '52	107.4	107	107.4	106.28

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	20⅜	19½
Akershus 5s '62	60	60
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8¼	8¼
Antwerp 5s '58	81	80¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	44⅛	44
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	35⅛	35
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	39¼	37
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	39½	39
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	39⅛	37
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	39½	37¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	39⅛	37½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	39⅜	37⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	39½	37
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	39⅜	37
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	39½	37¾
Australia 4½s '56	66	65¼
Australia 5s '55	72¾	72½
Australia 5s '57	73⅛	72⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	41¼	41
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92	92
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	28	27¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	87⅛	87⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅛	96⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100⅞	100⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105	104¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	27	26¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	31	31
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45	44⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43¾	43
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40¾	40
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¾	4¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15½	15½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20	20
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22½	22½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	51	50½
Bremen 7s '35	43	43
Brisbane 6s '50	70½	70½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25⅝	25⅝
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	25⅝	25⅝
Bulgaria 7s '67	22½	22½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	27	27
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16½	16
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97	97
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82	81¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96¼	96
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	12½	12½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	12¾	12
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	12½	12
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	10	10
Colgne (City) 6½s '50	31	31
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27¾	27¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	23¼	23¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	72	71
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	16⅛	16⅛
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	24	24
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91½	91½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12	11⅝
Denmrk (King) 4½s '62	70	69
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	80	80
Denmrk (King) 6s '42	87½	84
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	84¼	84
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	41	41
Duke Price Power 6s '66	56	55
Dutch El sf 6s '62	91½	91¼
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	44	44
Finland 5½s '58	48½	48½
Frankfort 6½s '53	29¼	29¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	112	111¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117¾	117½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	46	46
German 7s '49	67½	67
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	44½	43
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	42½	42½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	42¾	41½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	27½	27¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	41⅜	41⅜
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	37¼	37⅛
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	45	43½
Graz 8s '54	39	39
Greek 6s '68	19⅝	19⅝
Hansa 6s '39 ww	26½	26½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	39¾	39¾
Helsingfors 6½s '60	45¼	45¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	30⅜	30¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	30	29½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	84	84
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	73	72
Italy (King) 7s '51	91½	91½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	52½	52
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	65¼	65¼
Karstadt 6s '42	22½	22½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	10½	10½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	11	11
Mex 4s small A '04	2¼	2¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	72	72
New South Wales 5s '57	68⅛	68
New South Wales 5s '58	67⅛	67⅛
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	80	80
Norway (King) 5s '63	73⅞	73⅞
Norway (King) 5½s '65	75½	75
Norway (King) 6s '43	78⅝	78¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	78½	78½
Norway (King) 6s '52	77⅛	77¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	30	29½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50

CHAMPION WINS IN YORK ROUND

Women's Archery Title for 1932 Is Won by Ilda Hanchette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28—Russell Hoogerhyde of Pinehurst, N. C., the defending champion, won the double York round and set up two new records of 126—696 for the single and 244—1296 for the double round. The former records were 129—655 and 257—1293 made by E. K. Roberts of Ventura, Calif., in 1929. Mr. Roberts placed fifth. The men finish the championship events today.

The women have completed their championship events and the title goes to Ilda Hanchette of Los Angeles with Mrs. Helen Little also of Los Angeles as runnerup. The scores:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND

Russell Hoogerhyde, Pinehurst	244	1296
Ralph Miller, Seattle	242	1228
C. W. Douglass, Los Angeles	228	1192
I. M. Stamps, Seattle	238	1206
E. K. Roberts, Ventura	230	1156
Donald MacKenzie, Greenwich	221	1037
A. E. Coleman, Corvallis	212	1014
S. F. Spencer, Seattle	216	984
W. C. McMillian, Los Angeles	210	980
D. Campbell, Longview	213	953
L. L. Landaal, Seattle	214	936
F. H. Hahn, Seattle	184	926
C. H. Styles, Berkeley	208	922
F. X. Goulet, Los Angeles	217	909
A. M. Anderson, Seattle	194	878
Dean Green, Salt Lake City	180	754
N. R. Myers, Corvallis	164	714
R. A. Brandt, Tulsa	151	711
Thomas Belahaw, Seattle	157	689
J. Kerchen, Seattle	158	680

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND

Ilda Hanchette, Los Angeles	134	772
Mrs. Helen N. Little, Los Angeles	128	684
Alta Armstrong, Los Angeles	133	679
Mrs. Bess L. Seay, Los Angeles	125	627
Mrs. M. F. Frandy, Oakland	123	607
Mrs. Myrtle Murdock, Flagstaff	120	580
Mrs. M. C. Jenkins, Fresno	123	579
Betty Gene Hunt, Los Angeles	119	531
Jeanette Herron, Salt Lake City	111	511
Mrs. Gladys Eccles, Oakland	109	499
Pearl Mathis, Seattle	120	486
Margaret Broberg, Elcerrito	103	471
Mrs. I. M. Stamps, Seattle	111	459
Edith Hansen, Forest Grove	102	458
Jane Adams, Seattle	110	456

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND

Ilda Hanchette	143	983
Mrs. Helen N. Little	142	953
Alta Armstrong	141	939
Mrs. M. F. Frandy	141	937
Pearl Mathis	140	872
Mrs. Bess L. Seay	139	855
Margaret Broberg	137	825
Mrs. Myrtle Murdock	139	809
Jeanette Herron	137	793
Jane Adams	130	752
Betty Gene Hunt	128	716
Mrs. Earl Ullrick	128	710
Alyce Reine	138	701
Mrs. Charles Jenkins	131	699
Bertha Schwenger	134	693

Six U. S. Net Stars In Quarterfinals

OTTAWA, Ont., July 28 (AP)—Led by the Chicago delegation, six players from the United States advanced to the quarterfinal round in the men's and women's singles events in the Canadian national tennis championships.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, Frank Parker, the youthful Milwaukee star, and Keith Werner of Los Angeles survived in the men's tournament to try conclusions with a quintet of established Canadian stars, including three members of the Davis Cup team. In the women's division, Helen Fulton and Louise Hofmeister of Chicago and Mrs. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles won yesterday's matches to reach the last eight.

Lott, one of the favorites, recorded one of the day's easiest victories, downing Commander J. C. I. Edwards of Ottawa, 6—0, 6—2. But the 15-year-old Parker, who has beaten the Chicagoan three times this year, kept right up to Lott by eliminating Bobby Murray of McGill University, 6—0, 6—1. Werner defeated J. G. McLean of Toronto, 6—1, 6—4.

The other quarterfinalists in the men's singles are Walter Martin of Regina, Marcel Rainville of Montreal and Gilbert Nunns of Toronto, all Canadian Davis Cup players, and Leo Boucher and Roland Longtin of Montreal.

The Canadian women survivors are Olive Wade, Jean Burritt and Mrs. E. O. Gray of Toronto, Marjorie Leeming, Vancouver, and Mrs. J. F. Devlin, Winnipeg. The Chicago stars provided most of yesterday's action in the women's division today as Miss Fulton defeated Beatrice Symons, Toronto, 6—3, 6—1, and Miss Hofmeister trounced Evelyn McDonald, Toronto, 6—1, 6—0. Mrs. Bartosh provided one of the day's upsets by eliminating Mrs. J. K. Salmond, 6—1, 6—4.

KOZAK HOLDS LEAD

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—Aided considerably by the "breaks" Walter Kozak held his lead in the Long Island open golf championship at the end of 36 holes yesterday, adding a 73 to Tuesday's brilliant 68 for a total of 141. Kozak drove out of bounds on the fourth hole but lost only the distance and on the seventeenth his hooked drive hit a boundary fence, where a local ruling enabled him to drop out and save a par 4. Henry Cluci led the second round performances with a 69, two under par, to take second place after Tuesday's 73 with 142. Willie Klein, playing with Kozak, shot a 71 for a two-day total of 146.

HORTON AND HYDE WIN

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 28—Albert Horton 3d, of Providence, New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association singles champion and star of Williams College, and H. H. Hyde of Hartford easily disposed of their respective opponents yesterday, in the semifinals of the Lake Placid Club's twentieth annual July invitation tournament. Horton defeated J. R. Gow of Hartford, 6—2, 6—4, and Hyde defeated Clark Andrews of New York, 6—2 6—3.

ALLISON REPLACES SHIELDS

PARIS, July 28 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. today was selected to take the place of Francis X. Shields as singles player on the United States Davis Cup team and will play Henri Cochet in the second match of the challenge round with France tomorrow. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States No. 1, will meet Jean Borotra in the first match.

GIANTS RELEASE OLSON

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The New York Giants announced yesterday the release of Ivan Olson, former Brooklyn player and coach, as third base coach. The club does not plan to replace him.

Juniors Play In Sea Bright Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 28—Surprises in the singles and the inauguration with great success of the first invitation tennis tournament for juniors were the features of the third day in the forty-fifth annual invitation tournament of the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club yesterday.

Carolyn Babcock of Los Angeles, who is not even listed in the national ranking, continued her remarkable ascent to the heights which began with her victory this morning over Joan C. Ridley, who is in the "first ten" of England and followed by her defeat of Mrs. Walter A. Burke, the former Dorothy Andrus, Tuesday afternoon, by disposing of the fifth ranking player of the United States, Mary K. Greef of Kansas City, yesterday morning, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4. This was followed by the success of Virginia Hilleary over Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, number three, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1. But the culminating surprise came when Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, was eliminated by Josephine V. Cruickshank, another Californian.

Manuel Alonso continued his brilliant comeback yesterday by putting the former national champion, John Hope Doeg, now club champion, out of the men's singles. Doeg was making his first appearance of the season, and lacked his old-time skill, making many errors, due to his lack of practice. The score was 6—2, 6—4. The other brackets were filled as expected, with Sidney B. Wood Jr., Gregory S. Mangin and Lester R. Stoeffen the other semifinalists. Mangin fought his usual heady game to defeat Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, 6—3, 6—2, and Stoeffen won, as expected, from his fellow Californian, Jack P. Tidball, 8—6, 6—3.

The inauguration of the junior invitation tournament brought delegations from the Maidstone Club of East Hampton, the Field Club of Greenwich, Manursing Island Club of Rye, Morris Country Club, Rockaway Hunting Club and Spring Lake Country Club, in addition to the home club players. The first two rounds of the singles were completed and a start made in the doubles.

SEA BRIGHT LAWN TENNIS AND CRICKET CLUB WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Mae Cearvorst, Wichita, 6—3, 6—1.

Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mary K. Greef, Kansas City, 6—1, 6—4.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. J. D. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper and Eleanor Goss, 6—4, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. John W. Van Kyn and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Mrs. Walter A. Burke and Virginia Hilleary, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Manuel Alonso, New York, defeated John H. Doeg, Newark, 6—2, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Lester R. Stoeffen, Los Angeles, defeated Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, 8—6, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Umberto Costa and Carlos Aranha defeated Samuel Hardy and G. M. Bodman, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

S. E. Gilpin 2d and Edward Jacobs defeated C. D. Halsey and H. B. Fisher, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin, 19—21, 6—4, 9—7.

Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis defeated Umberto Costa and Carlos Aranha, 6—2, 6—4.

E. W. Feibleman and Frank Bowden defeated J. H. Doeg and R. N. Williams 2d, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

S. E. Gilpin and Edward Jacobs defeated Lester R. Stoeffen and William Robertson, 6—4, 6—4.

JUNIOR SINGLES—First Round

Yelverton Garnett, Maidstone, defeated Peter Caesar, Sea Bright, 6—1, 6—0.

Frank Bowe, Spring Lake, defeated Benjamin Rice, Manursing, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4.

Jesse Spalding 3d, Maidstone, defeated R. J. McKay, Morris County, 7—5, 6—0.

Robert Peet, Manursing, defeated John Turner, Morris County, 6—2, 6—1.

F. Y. Larkin, Rockaway, defeated A. M. Purdy, Greenwich, 7—5, 6—0.

Walter Ridley, Sea Bright, defeated Harry Caesar, Sea Bright, 6—3, 6—1.

Richard Thorburn, Manursing, defeated A. Farrar, Greenwich, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4.

James Sheean, Sea Bright, defeated Harold Barker Jr., Maidstone, 6—4, 6—4.

Theodore Marsters, Morris County, defeated Stuart Young Jr., Sea Bright, 6—3, 6—4.

S. Marvin, Rockaway, defeated S. Gibbons, Greenwich, 7—5, 6—1.

Lyman Crossman, Sea Bright, defeated S Jackson, Greenwich, 6—0, 6—1.

R. S. Parker, Rockaway, defeated Gordon Auchincloss, Sea Bright, 6—0, 6—1.

Elon Brown, Manursing, defeated William Findley, Sea Bright, 6—4, 6—1.

Harry Dunne, Morris County, defeated Haley Fiske Jr., Sea Bright, 6—3, 6—4.

Robert Johnston, Spring Lake, defeated Peter Behr, Sea Bright, 6—3, 6—1.

James K. Tuohy, Maidstone, defeated G. Graham, Greenwich, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Second Round

Yelverton Garnett defeated Frank Bowe, 6—2, 6—0.

Jesse Spalding 3d., defeated Robert Peet, 6—3, 6—3.

F. Y. Larkin defeated Walter Ridley, 6—3, 6—2.

James Shean defeated Richard Thorburn, 7—5, 6—1.

S. Marvin defeated Theodore Marsters, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

Lyman Crossman defeated R. S. Parker, 6—2, 6—3.

Harry Dunne defeated Elon Brown, 6—0, 6—2.

Robert Johnston defeated James Tuohy, 6—4, 6—2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	62	41	.602
Indianapolis	59	47	.557
Columbus	57	48	.543
Milwaukee	52	49	.515
Kansas City	53	51	.510
Toledo	50	56	.472
Louisville	41	60	.406
St. Paul	40	63	.388

RESULTS JULY 27

St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 4.
St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 5.
Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 6.
Toledo 5, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 6, Columbus 4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	70	48	.593
Hollywood	67	51	.568
San Francisco	61	54	.530
Los Angeles	60	56	.517
Seattle	56	61	.479
Sacramento	54	64	.458
Oakland	52	65	.444
Missions	48	69	.410

RESULTS JULY 27

Los Angeles 8, Oakland 1.
Seattle 9, Hollywood 8.
Portland 6, Missions 3.
Sacramento 9, San Francisco 5.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 81

CHARLES ARTHUR (ART) SHIRES

Boston Braves, National League

Born in Milford, Mass., Aug. 13, 1907. Six feet one inch in height and weighs about 195 pounds. A left-handed batter and right-handed thrower. First played organized baseball with the Waco club of the Texas League in 1926. Joined Washington Senators under name of Robert Lowe in 1925, but did not take part in any championship games nor sign a contract. Played with Waco in 1926, 1927 and part of 1928. Braves purchased him from Milwaukee for $10,000 and Catcher Bool. His record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1928—Chicago, American League	1b	33	.341
1929—Chicago, American League	1b	100	.312
1930—Chicago-Washington, American League	1b	75	.302
1931—Milwaukee, American Association	1b	158	.385

OLYMPICS BAN USE OF DEVICES

Electrical Timing Will Be Tested, However—New Rowing Plan

LOS ANGELES, July 28 (AP)—Olympic track and field officials, holdings their first clinic yesterday in preparation for the world championship athletic battle starting Sunday, compromised on innovations by banning all use of starting blocks but approving, semiofficially, the new Kirby photoelectric timer, used successfully this season in the American championships and final tryouts.

These decisions were reached by the record and rules committee of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, of which Avery Brundage of Chicago, head of the American Olympic delegation, is chairman.

They will be put before the congress of the I. A. A. F. for final action Friday, at which time the suspension of Paavo Nurmi and other vital pre-Olympic subjects are due to be settled.

The use of starting blocks has been under discussion ever since the last Olympics, but the device has yet to win international approval. Their use has been initiated in the United States, mainly among the colleges, but they have not been generally adopted, even in this country.

The new timer or "camera clock," will be used through the Olympic track events, experimentally for the most part, but also for the official settlement of any disputed placings in the races. The I. A. A. F. committee adopted its use officially for timing track events of the decathlon or all-around championship.

American Performances Missing

In the long list of world record track and field performances recommended for approval by Brundage's committee, the startling achievements of American stars this spring and summer were conspicuously missing.

This was due to the fact that they must be first passed upon by the national convention of the Amateur Athletic Union, which does not meet until next November.

For the next two years, therefore, or until another session of the I. A. A. F. takes place, the world record books will make no official mention of the record-smashing performances of Ben B. Eastman or W. A. "Bill" Carr in the 440-yard and 400-meter distances, or W. N. "Bill" Graber's pole vault mark of 14ft. 4⅜in., made in the final trials at Palo Alto, or the record shotput tosses of Leo J. Sexton and H. Herman Brix, each credited with 52ft. 8⅝in.

The only mark by Eastman on the approved list was his record-equaling 440-dash in 47.4s., made a year ago. Also listed were Victor E. Williams' 440 in the same time, Paul Jessup's discus throw of 168ft. 8⅞in. and Frank C. Wykoff's 100-yard record of 9.4s., all registered in the last two years.

Prepare for Parade

The American delegation meanwhile perfected plans for its part in the spectacular opening ceremonies, this Saturday in the Olympic Stadium, by selecting F. Morgan Taylor, hurdling star of the Illinois A. C., to carry the national emblem, and Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., of the fencing team, to take the Olympic oath on behalf of the entire assemblage of world athletic talent.

Calnan was singled out for this individual honor by the American Olympic Committee because of his distinguished career and the fact this is his fourth appearance in Olympic competition.

On behalf of all the athletes, after they have paraded and massed their standards, Calnan will "solemnly swear we are taking part in the Olympic Games in the true amateur spirit, for the honor of our countries and the glory of sport."

Taylor on his third Olympic venture as a member of the 400-meter hurdles teams and record-holder for this event, was originally slated to take the oath, but yielded to Lieutenant Calnan, on the basis of seniority, and accepted the other post of honor.

The American delegation, numbering close to 400 athletes and officials, will be the last and largest in the Olympic parade of nation.

Novelty in Uniform

A novelty in their uniforms will be blue berets, to be worn by the men athletes, by contrast with which the French will wear straw hats. The American girls will wear a white ensemble, red jacket and specially designed rib-cord hat. The masculine attire calls for white flannel trousers, with sleeveless jersies bearing the Olympic shield for the athletes, in addition to their berets, and royal blue coats for the officials.

For the first time in Olympic rowing tournaments, the shells will race three and four abreast in the international games starting next week.

This arrangement so speeds up the programs that the International Rowing Federation voted yesterday to abandon the tentative morning races and confine activities to the five afternoon sessions.

Previous Olympic rowing tournaments have been held on courses so narrow that only two boats at a time could row, but it was found that the Long Beach course, where the coming races will be held, is wide enough for four.

TRI-STATE MATCHES AUG. 27

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28 (AP)—The annual tri-state team matches among the leading amateur golfers of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut will be staged at Agawam Hunt, Saturday, Aug. 27, according to the announcement made last night by James S. Kenyon, president of the Rhode Island Golf Association.

Shirts HANES Shorts

SPECIAL

6 Shirts and 6 Shorts for $3.00
3 Shirts and 3 Shorts for $1.50
Insured and post paid.

The undershirt is white, combed yarn, pull-over, Swiss rib and the shorts are color-fast, elastic side, fancy stripe and good patterns. All garments standard size and perfect.

Give actual chest and waist measure with order. Send M. O. or certified check to—

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WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
The Home of HANES UNDERWEAR

Bill Harris Wins Twice for Pirates

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	56	38	.596
Chicago	51	43	.543
Boston	49	47	.510
Philadelphia	50	49	.505
St. Louis	45	48	.484
Brooklyn	46	50	.479
New York	43	49	.467
Cincinnati	42	58	.420

RESULTS JULY 27

Pittsburgh 9, New York 8.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 2.
Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Chicago 4, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 4.

Bill Harris, Pittsburgh right-hander, received credit for both victories yesterday as his team won a double-header from the New York Giants, 9 to 8 and 4 to 2. The two triumphs enabled the Pirates to increase their lead in the National League race, as Chicago divided with Boston, the Braves winning the first, 2 to 1, and the Cubs the second, 4 to 1. Philadelphia lost a chance to go ahead of the Braves, when defeated by Cincinnati, 4 to 3. Brooklyn made it three straight over St. Louis, 5 to 4.

There was plenty of hitting in the first half of the Pirates-Giants double-header. The Pirates used four pitchers and the Giants three. Harris relieved Kremer in the Pittsburgh box in the fourth and was in there when his team put across their winning run. Five home runs, three by the Giants, featured the slugging. The second game was a pitchers' battle between Swift and Hoyt for seven innings, and then Harris replaced Swift, The Pirates put across their winning runs in the ninth.

Bob Brown, youthful right-hander of the Tribe, stopped the Cubs in the first game at Braves Field. He was found for one run in the first inning, but after that the Cubs could not get a man home. A pass to Shires, together with singles by Worthington and Spohrer, gave the Braves their first run. Maranville's walk, Berger's single and an error by Jurges let in the final Boston run. Guy Bush was effective for the Cubs in the second game, despite the fact that he yielded 12 safeties.

Larry Benton held the Phillies to four hits for eight innings, but weakened in the ninth and almost lost his game. Burt Shotton's club rallied for two runs on four hits and the game ended with the tying run on second. Babe Herman led the Cincinnati attack with a double and home run. George Davis made three hits for the Phillies.

Jack Quinn received credit for his team's victory over the Cards yesterday and the veteran spitballer pitched only one ball. He relieved Phelps in the ninth and forced Watkins to fly out on the first ball delivered. In the last half of the inning Finn came through with a timely single, to score O'Doul from second base with the winning run. Lopez and Wright each connected with three hits for the Dodgers. The scores:

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	9	15	0
New York	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	—8	13	3	

Batteries—Kremer, Harris, Spencer, French and Padden; Walker, Gibson, Schumacher and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Harris. Losing pitcher—Gibson. Umpires—Magerkurth, Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 10m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4	9	1
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	4	0

Batteries—Swift, Harris and Grace; Hoyt and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Harris. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 50m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	—2	6	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	1

Batteries—Brown and Spohrer; Root, Tinning and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 22m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4	11	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	12	2

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Frankhouse, Pruett and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 55m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—4	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	8	0

Batteries—Benton and Lombardi; Hansen, Collins and Davis. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 38m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5	15	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4	10	2

Batteries—Mungo, Phelps, Quinn and Lopez; Derringer, Stout, Dean and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Quinn. Losing pitcher—Stout. Umpires—Barr, Donnelly and Quigley. Time—2h. 16m.

KOZELUH AND TILDEN REACH SEMIFINALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 28—William T. Tilden 2d, defending champion, and Karel Kozeluh reached the semifinal round of the United States professional singles tennis championship here yesterday. Tilden was not hard-pressed in his quarterfinal match with Albert Burke, the French professional champion, winning in straight sets, the defending champion taking things rather easy in the last set.

Kozeluh, on the other hand, was forced to four sets before he defeated J. Emmet Pare of Chicago, 6—2, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3. Kozeluh will now face Tilden in the semifinal round.

Hans Nusslein and Romano Najuch, the latter conqueror of Vincent Richards in the singles, advanced in the doubles at the expense of Pare and Charles Wood, 6—2, 9—7, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
—Quarterfinal Round

William T. Tilden 2d., defeated Albert Burke, 6—0, 6—4, 9—7.

Karel Kozeluh defeated J. Emmet Pare, 6—2, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES

Hans Nusslein and Romano Najuch defeated J. Emmet Pare and Charles Wood, New York, 6—2, 9—7, 6—3.

For Delicious Food

CHANTICLEER

32 Miles from Baltimore
Between
Belair and Aberdeen

U. S. Skippers Get Trophy From King

By the Associated Press

Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 28

THE four skippers of the United States six-meter fleet which successfully defended the British-American yachting cup against a British challenge yesterday were received by King George aboard the royal yacht Victoria and Albert and presented with the cup they hold for another year.

Sir Ralph Gore, chairman of the cup committee, presented the American yachtsmen to the King, who congratulated them warmly on their seamanship.

The four American yachts which competed against the British fleet were Lucie, Bob Kat, Nancy, and Jill.

DR. ALEKHINE LOSES GAME BUT NOT LEAD

BERNE, Switz., July 28 (AP)—Winning a game in the twelfth round, but losing his adjourned game from the tenth to E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany in the international chess tournament, Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris nevertheless held first place by half a point yesterday. Other victors were Dr. M. Euwe of Holland, S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia, Mir Sultan Khan of India and Dr. O. S. Bernstein of France. The summary:

First board—Bernstein, France, defeated Voellmy, Switzerland; second board—Flohr, Czechoslovakia, defeated Grob, Switzerland; third board—Gygli, Switzerland, drew with Staehelin, Switzerland; fourth board—H. Johner, Switzerland, lost to Sultan Khan, India; fifth board—Bogoljubow, Germany, defeated Colin, Switzerland; sixth board—Rivier, Switzerland, drew with P. Johner, Switzerland; seventh board—Henneberger, Switzerland, lost to Alekhine, France; eighth board—Naegeli, Switzerland, lost to Euwe, Holland; adjourned game (tenth round)—Bogoljubow, Germany, won from Alekhine, France.

The leading scores—Alekhine, 10—2; Euwe and Flohr, each 9½—2½; Sultan Khan, 9—3; Bernstein, 8—4; Gogoljubow, 7—5; H. Johner, P. Johner and Naegeli, each 5½—6½.

NORTH CAROLINA TO GIVE 5000 JOBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Five thousand North Carolinians will be given employment from this State's $2,890,203 share of the Federal Emergency Fund, it was stated here by Mr. E. B. Jeffress, chairman of the State Highway Commission.

This sum will be matched with regular federal aid funds for road building, required to be spent by July 1, 1933. The money thus derived will go toward the employment of free labor. Mr. Jeffress said contracting would begin as soon as the President signed the bill, which provides that convicts shall not be employed.

WASHINGTON COACHES SIGNED

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28 (AP)—Clarence "Hec" Edmundson, head track and basketball coach, and Dorset "Tubby" Graves, head baseball mentor, recently signed new contracts to continue their work at the University of Washington. Edmundson signed for one year and Graves for three. Edmundson was offered a three-year contract, but he preferred to accept only one. Rumors have persisted here that he may be offered the University of California track position sometime in the future. "Hec" has been at Washington 14 years and Graves 11.

WISCONSIN KEEPS MURPHY

MADISON, Wis., July 28 (AP)—Coach George C. "Mike" Murphy will remain at the University of Wisconsin as crew mentor although the sport has been reduced from an intercollegiate to an intramural basis. The coach assured athletic officials he would remain here when he returned recently from a trip through the East. Crew racing was stricken from the intercollegiate competitive bracket this year as a result of the economy program.

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION

NEW YORK, July 28—For the six months to June 30 Eastern Air Transport, a subsidiary of North American Aviation, carried 16,618 passengers, an increase of 42 per cent over the like period of 1931. Miles traveled were 2,062,067, an increase of 14 per cent over last year. Mail carried totaled 474,604 pounds, unchanged.

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Cleveland Takes Two From Yanks

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	65	32	.670
Cleveland	57	39	.594
Philadelphia	59	41	.590
Washington	54	43	.557
Detroit	50	44	.532
St. Louis	43	52	.453
Chicago	31	62	.333
Boston	24	70	.255

RESULTS JULY 27

Cleveland 2, New York 1.
Cleveland 12, New York 10.
Philadelphia 13, Detroit 8.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 0.
Washington 9, St. Louis 3.
Boston 15, Chicago 5.

The Cleveland Indians twice defeated the New York Yankees yesterday and cut down that club's lead in the American League race to 7½ games. The scores were 2 to 1 and 12 to 10. Philadelphia kept pace with Cleveland by winning both ends of a double-header from Detroit, 13 to 8 and 4 to 0. The Washington Senators evened their series with St. Louis by winning, 9 to 3. Boston made it two straight over Chicago, 15 to 5.

Oral Hildebrand won a pitching duel from Danny MacFayden in the first game at Cleveland, when his team mates rallied for two runs in the fourth inning. Joe Vosmik hit a home run, and then a pair of singles and a sacrifice let in another run. The Yankees made only four hits and three of them were doubles. The second game saw plenty of hitting. The Indians made only nine safeties, but took advantage of 14 bases on balls given out by the New York pitchers. The Yanks made 21 hits in this contest.

The Athletics pounded three Detroit pitchers in the first half of their double-header, scoring six runs in the sixth inning. McNair, Foxx, Simmons and Miller drove out homers for the champions, while Wyatt hit one for the Tigers. Three hits apiece were made by Miller, Haas and Heving. George Earnshaw pitched. George Walberg shut out the Tigers in the second game. He yielded only seven scattered hits.

Weaver and Marberry divided the pitching for the Senators yesterday and between them they allowed only three hits. The former worked six innings and part of the seventh, then Marberry finished. The latter gave only one safety. Joe Kuhel led the 18-hit Washington attack with four out of five, including a triple and home run. Sam Rice and Weaver connected with three hits each.

The Red Sox, who in recent games have developed a powerful attack, pounded three Chicago pitchers yesterday for a total of 18 hits and 15 runs. Smead Jolley, last year with Chicago, led the Boston attack with four hits in four trips to the plate, a single, two doubles and a homer. He batted in four runs and scored four times himself. Bob Kline did the pitching for the Red Sox and was never in much trouble.

AT CLEVELAND
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	—2	6	1
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	2

Batteries—Hildebrand and Sewell; MacFayden and Phillips. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Geisel. Time—1h. 49m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	4	2	2	0	2	0	2	x	—12	9	0
New York	4	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	—10	21	1

Batteries—Harder, Russell, Hudlin and Myatt; Allen, Brown, Rhodes, Pipgras and Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Hudlin. Losing pitcher — Pipgras. Umpires — Geisel, Guthrie and Ormsby. Time—3h. 5m.

AT DETROIT
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	1	2	0	6	1	2	0	—13	17	0
Detroit	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	— 8	10	1

Batteries—Earnshaw and Heving; Whitehill, Goldstein, Wyatt and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Van Graflan and Nallin. Time—2h. 12m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4	10	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BYRD TO PUSH ECONOMY BY FLYING VISITS

Will Fly to Each State to Set Up Machinery for Cutting Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—To speed up as much as possible the organization of local groups of the newly formed National Economy League, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, temporary chairman, will make an airplane tour of the nation during which he hopes to rally several million persons behind the league's program of reducing governmental extravagance.

Admiral Byrd will visit first the 21 states in which the work has not yet been started, and then visit the headquarters of many branches of the league in the other 27 states, and aid in their organization work. He hopes to cover thousands of miles within a few weeks, address hundreds of meetings and make personal contacts with many thousands of citizens who will join in the program to cut the costs of government, he said.

Admiral Byrd said he expected to use a trimotored airplane, and to take four or five persons with him. He has not yet mapped out the itinerary, he said, but hopes to leave Boston in about three weeks.

Mr. E. Roland Harriman will serve as temporary chairman of the National Finance Committee until permanent officers are chosen at the national convention of the organization, which has been scheduled tentatively for December, it was announced. The National Finance Committee will undertake to raise funds for national organization purposes and to lay down a general program for state committees, which will raise funds for their own local expenses, it was said.

New England Scans Moves at Ottawa

(Continued from Page 1)

strong. It seems likely that whatever fiscal changes result from the conference, the producers, manufacturers, merchants of each nation, individually and collectively, are earnestly bent on doing a better selling job throughout the Empire. This is bound to be still further intensified by the conference.

New England is traditionally export-minded; but even so, perhaps a still further intensification of New England's market research in its vastly important foreign markets—especially British markets—might be useful as a part of the long view in export policy. There are products which have been oversold in foreign and domestic markets, but there are many New England specialties which give the impression of having been undersold.

Special machinery for all sorts of purposes, industrial supplies and engineering services are an important part of the output of New England factories and drafting rooms. Should the Empire Conference stimulate the sale of such things in Empire countries (because of their success in increasing Empire trade) inevitably American exporters of efficient production and distribution apparatus and ideas concerning them would benefit. British and other nations supply machinery, too, of course, and ship it around the world, but New England producers and builders have their specialties which are in demand, in many cases regardless of price. A plant in Massachusetts up until lately has been running full time making special purpose machinery, most of which was for foreign use, even in such markets as Australia, where it has been exceedingly difficult to sell of late.

Two Horsepower

In the United Kingdom each industrial worker has behind him two horsepower, whereas in the United States four horsepower is at his disposal, the importance of obsolescence and the replacement of out-of-date machinery is recognized by every authority in both countries. From another angle, any improvement in this direction of a demand for factory equipment is vital to American and New England economy at this time. We cannot have a real revival of trade without increased purchase of all the things that are needed by industry.

Branch plants of American companies have sprung up in Canada, the United Kingdom and elsewhere on British territory. Some further installation of such factories has been proceeding lately, and it is possible that the outcome of the conference might lead to further developments of that sort, all of which is of prime interest to our depressed suppliers of industrial equipment. New England road builders, engineers of port development, and many other highly specialized activities, for which these states are famous throughout the world, have done a vast amount of work in the past in British countries.

The principal markets abroad for American exports are the most highly industrialized nations found on the map—Great Britain, Canada, Germany, etc. As the industrialization of a nation proceeds to raise the wages, hence the purchasing power of the population, New England specialties in the way of consumer goods are in normal times in increasing demand.

Three-Cornered Affair

As is true of American trade, so it is with New England export trade between us and other countries; the payment for exported goods is often a three or four-cornered affair. Egyptian cotton is purchased for New England mill use. New England machinery is shipped to the United Kingdom. British goods are shipped to Egypt.

As the United Kingdom is the principal industrial nation included among the conferees at Ottawa and as British and American exporters compete in almost every market in the world, a comparison of their relative strengths in certain important Empire markets is valuable. India in 1913 imported 64 per cent of all her overseas imports from the United Kingdom. In 1924, 54 per cent, and 1927, 47 per cent. The United States' participation in the Indian market in these same three years rose as follows: 1913, 3 per cent; 1924, 6 per cent; 1927 9 per cent. Similar figures for a long list of countries in the British Empire and outside show a like trend up to the 1929 figure. Since then the United States figures in some markets have suffered relatively more than the British with the decline in automotive and luxury goods demand.

For this reason and others the effect of the Ottawa Conference on New England's trade with other nations and any competitive gains made by British competitors in production and marketing skill are of timely importance. Finally it can not too often be stated that British competition is of a high order of integrity.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather report.
6:00 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 American Legion Program.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 Harry Michaels, pianist.
8:45 "Snoop and Scoop"; skit.
9:00 NBC, Dramatic program.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Quartet; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Moody, contralto.
5:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 Studio soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Michael Ahern, baritone; Wilbur Burleigh, organist.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano trio; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, G. Washington Concert Orchestra, Graham Harris, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Walter O'Keefe; Lopez Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard musical sketch book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Romance of the Out-of-Doors, with Bob Emery; Prof. J. R. Lunt.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Cliff Edwards, "Ukulele Ike."
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien, tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka" sketch.
9:00 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketch.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, "Dancing by the Sea."
5:15 "The Happy Repairman."
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Kendall Harney Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, "Midsummer Nights"; soloists; orchestra.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:30 CBS, Army and Navy Calico Ball.
11:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—"Business Success Through Giving," Judge Samuel W. Greene.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Church notices.
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloist.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Musical and studio.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Studio recital.
3:00 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2.00-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago Cubs, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporting.

Third Winter Olympics Won by American Team

(Continued from Page 1)

ter won the 5000-meter race at the 1928 games. Ballangrud was fifth in this event, but he came in second to Jaffee in the 10,000-meter race.

One outstandingly successful title defender was Miss Sonja Henie of Norway. She won the women's figure skating. This 20-year-old girl first appeared as an Olympic champion in this event in 1928. Miss Fritzi Berger of Austria for the second time placed second in the event. The figure-skating pair championship was defended by Pierre and Andrée Brunet of France. The latter was Mlle. Andrée Joly when she teamed with M. Brunet to win the 1928 title.

Among the men figure skaters, Karl Shafer of Austria came to the front with a respectable margin over Gillis Grafstroem of Sweden, who won the last three previous Olympic titles in the event.

In the combination ski racing and jumping, Johan Grottumsbraaten of Norway defended the Olympic championship successfully. New title winners appeared in the other ski events, however. Sven Utterstrom of Sweden won the 18-kilometer run, Veli Saarinen of Finland took the 50-meter run, and Birger Ruud of Norway topped the jumpers.

Canada won the hockey crown for the fourth consecutive time, and the United States came out second for the third time. These teams met in the final, playing a 2-to-2 tie. Canada, however, had won five previous games and lost none, while the United States had been beaten in an earlier game, 2 to 1, by Canada. This gave Canada a point total of 11 against 9 for the United States.

The festival was a success from many points of view, according to Dr. Godfrey Dewey, chairman of the organizing committee of the winter games. An extensive building program was carried to completion by the Lake Placid resort interests to accommodate the contests and several thousand spectators and the facilities thus constructed remain as permanent improvements to serve as the settings of annual attractions.

Delay in some of the events was caused by the circumstance of contradictory weather and the final ceremonies were handicapped somewhat by a snow flurry. However, the competition on the whole was declared to be of truly Olympic caliber.

They Make Speed and Grace on Ice and Snow

Upper left, upper right, center inset, lower left, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper center, Keystone-Underwood. Lower right, Wide World

SKATE AND SKI SHARE HONORS

Upper Row, Left to Right—IRVING JAFFEE, Long Distance Skating Victor at Lake Placid Winter Olympics. MISS SONJA HENIE, Woman Champion Figure Skater. JOHN A. (JACK) SHEA, Middle-Distance and Sprint Speed Skater. Lower, Left—DR. GODFREY DEWEY, President, Third Olympic Winter Games Committee. KARL SHAFER of Austria, Winner Men's Figure Skating at Winter Olympics. Lower, Right—SVEN UTTERSTROM, Swedish Cross-Country Ski Champion of the World.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY STANDING

Nation	Won	Tied	Lost	Points
Canada	5	1	0	11
United States	4	1	1	9
Germany	2	0	4	4
Poland	0	0	6	0

SCORES OF GAMES

Canada 2, United States 1.
Germany 2, Poland 1.
United States 4, Poland 1.
Canada 4, Germany 1.
Canada 9, Poland 0.
United States 7, Germany 0.
United States 5, Poland 0.
Canada 5, Germany 0.
Canada 10, Poland 0.
United States 8, Germany 0.
Germany 4, Poland 1.
Canada 2, United States 2.

INDIVIDUAL SCORING

Palmer, United States	8
Monson, Canada	7
Simpson, Canada	6
Rivers, Canada	5
Ball, Germany	4
Chase, United States	4
Everett, United States	4
Malloy, Canada	4
Bent, United States	3
Garrison, United States	3
Linquist, Canada	3
Al. Kowalski, Poland	2
Cookman, United States	2
Wise, Canada	2
Adam Kowalski, Poland	1
Anderson, United States	1
Duncanson, Canada	1
Garbutt, Canada	1
Henkel, Canada	1
Herker, Germany	1
Jaenecke, Germany	1
Moore, Canada	1
Nelson, United States	1
Smith, United States	1
Strobl, Germany	1
Sutherland, Canada	1

OLYMPIC CURLING DEMONSTRATION

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Manitoba	4	0	1.000
Quebec	3	1	.750
Ontario	3	1	.750
Connecticut	2	2	.500
Northern Ontario	2	2	.500
New York	1	3	.250
Massachusetts	1	3	250.
Michigan	0	4	.000

THIRD WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES, 1932, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

STANDING OF THE NATIONS
(By places won)

Nation	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	Total
United States	6	4	2	2	3	3	20
Norway	3	4	3	2	3	3	18
Canada	1	1	5	3	2	1	13
Sweden	1	2	0	1	2	1	7
Finland	1	1	1	2	0	0	5
Austria	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
France	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Germany	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Switzerland	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Hungary	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Roumania	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Great Britain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Japan Seeks Help Of U. S. and Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the League. And right here may I express my sincere hope that Japan will not leave the League, and that America will join it.

"The League of Nations without Russia or America is of comparatively little use to us. In our foreign relations we have most to do with China, and the issues between us belong strictly to two nations. We, therefore, prefer direct negotiation; but 50 per cent of our foreign dealings are with Russia and America. Tokyo is lonely in Geneva without Washington and Moscow. In the absence of the United States and Soviet Russia, the 12 years Japan has sat in Geneva she has largely been a spectator of European events that concerned her little."

Values League Highly

Observers at the Institute saw in Dr. Nitobe's clear-cut statement of the Japanese position a beginning of realistic discussions here during the next four weeks. His general theme was the "Development of International Coöperation." He unhesitatingly acknowledged the League as "the greatest organ of international coöperation as yet devised by man." With native Oriental courtesy, he also showed a measure of discomfiture in opening the institute's discussions at a time when his nation is being criticized in the press as a disturber of the peace.

But thinkers present from England, Germany, France, Italy, China, and many sections of the United States for an impartial examination of evidence put him at ease by their reception of his remarks.

He will deliver other lectures and take part in round tables on the Far East as the Institute's program unfolds.

Aside from his direct reference to Japan's present rôle in the scheme of international coöperation, Dr. Nitobe dwelt upon general aspects of the problem. Channels of trade and movements of capital have in many instances replaced and superseded geographical frontiers of states fixed by man or nature, he said. In the right ordering of these trade and financial relations, he saw a great potential force for peace.

Calls Cartels Constructive

Formation of great cartels which carry on international business and the development of the World Bank at Basel were cited as constructive trends. Commercial rivalry and measures such as prohibitive tariffs were ranked among causes of hostility and even war. Voluntary organizations of business men appeal to Dr. Nitobe as one of the best means for linking nations in their common business enterprises. Mutual helpfulness of labor among nations was also commended.

"As we grow in the knowledge of other peoples," Dr. Nitobe concluded, "and of the law of universal progress, we shall come to realize that all the higher interests of a nation are in harmony with the welfare of the whole human race, and that they are served best by coöperation among the nations of the earth."

Following the convocation — the only business meeting scheduled for today—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, chairman of the Institute, who introduced Dr. Nitobe and said a few words about the Institute's affairs, received at his home.

The mills of discussion will start to grind in earnest when three round tables, a general conference, and an evening lecture will put in motion nearly every major question on the agenda. Disarmament is to occupy the chief attention during the opening week. War debts and reparations, with America's possible action during the coming months, are already forcing themselves upon the attention of every gathering about the vividly-green Williams campus in its setting of Berkshire Hills.

COAST GUARD AIDS 40 SHIPS IN DISTRESS

United States coast guard vessels in the eastern division headquarters in Boston went to the assistance of 40 ships between July 1 and July 25, it was reported today by Capt. William F. Munter, commander of the division.

Nearly all of the vessels were fishing or pleasure craft, and out of the total, 25 were cases that might have resulted in shipwreck and fatalities.

The 25 vessels carried crews and passengers totaling 48 people, and the estimated value of the craft was $154,675, and some of them had cargo, mostly, fish, valued at $1700.

ROOSEVELT SPEECH GOES ON AIR JULY 30

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will make his first political talk since he accepted the Democratic presidential nomination on July 30 at Albany.

Roosevelt headquarters announced yesterday that the Governor would speak on that date from 8 to 8:30 p. m., eastern standard time, the address being broadcast over WEAF-NBC network.

DURHAM TO CELEBRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 28—This town, one of the oldest in the State, will celebrate its 200th anniversary, Aug. 6 and 7. A picnic has been planned for Saturday afternoon at Chesley Beach on Great Bay, and the Sunday program will include addresses by Gov. John G. Winant and Senator George H. Moses.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. J. A. Gardner, Omaha, Neb.
J. A. Gardner, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Etna Mensinger, Merriman, Neb.
Mrs. R. H. Farmen, Rochester, N. Y.
R. H. Farmen, Rochester, N. Y.
Lynn Farmen, Rochester, N. Y.
Lyle Farmen, Rochester, N. Y.
Norman Farmen, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Blanche Snavely, Terry, Mont.
Miss Effie J. Brown, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Milton J. Gearing, St. Clair, Mich.
Milton J. Gearing, St. Clair, Mich.
Mrs. J. Gould Jennings, Kenmore, N. Y.
J. Gould Jennings, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Alta M. Baldwin, Ainsworth, Neb.
Bonnie Baldwin, Ainsworth, Neb.
Mae E. Higbee, Minneapolis, Minn.
Margaret G. Higbee, St. Paul, Minn.
Mary B. Kimmens, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie A. Shaw, Peterboro, Ont., Can.
Charles Shaw, Peterboro, Ont., Can.
Miss Florence Crook, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Frank Crook, McAllen, Texas.
Wm. A. Gilbert, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Grace L. Gilbert, Oak Park, Ill.
Proctor Gilbert, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. S. Southward, Union, N. J.
S. Southward, Union, N. J.
Robert Southward, Union, N. J.
Mrs. Letta M. Faunce, Collingswood, N. J.
Hilda M. Hofmeister, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. M. A. Pearson, Winchester, Mass.
Miss Leslie P. Fagan, Middletown, Conn.
Mrs. Florence E. Russ, Chevy Chase, Md.
J. Kirwan Russ, Chevy Chase, Md.
Miss Helene Whitaker, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice Lee Hall, Rifle, Colo.
Mrs. Marjorie Scala, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. R. H. Hill, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Dora Travis, Bakersfield, Calif.
Mrs. R. L. Watkins, La Fayette, Ind.
Lillian B. Watkins, Chicago, Ill.
Albert G. Strasser, Livingston, Mont.
Mrs. Flora Clark Brooks, Saybrook, Conn.
Harriet T. Stauffe, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Ida McCarthy, Philadelphia, Penna.
D Bardin, Melbourne, Australia.
Mrs. Esther G. Barnes, Damariscotta, Maine.
Laurence C. Lakeman, Medford, Mass.
Pasquale Zerboni, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ellen Mann, Worcester, Mass.
Dr. Fred W. Turner, Sapulpa, Okla.
Mrs. Wilmot E. Turner, Sapulpa, Okla.
Mrs. Earl G. Higgins, Portland, Maine.
Earl G. Higgins, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Emmy G. Ekbladh, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary A. Mann, Colorado Springs, Colo.
E. B. Klingaman, Iowa City, Iowa.
Mrs. Maida Black Klingaman, Iowa City, Iowa.
Mrs. Olive Klingaman Miller, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Margaret L. Brown, Cambridge, Mass.
Martha E. Beach, Crafton, Penna.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Jones, Denver, Colo.
Donald Jones, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Louise E. Root, Hingham, Mass.
David Root, Hingham, Mass.
Billy Root, Hingham, Mass.
Mrs. Kate V. Keatley, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Sadie L. Keatley, Minneapolis, Minn.
M. L. Ludwig, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Dee Ellen Dady, Waukegan, Ill.
Miss Anne Hultgren, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Annie F. Hultgren, Chicago, Ill.
H. I. Hultgren, Providence, R. I.
Pauline E. Wolfe, Rochester, N. Y.
Walter H. Hendrick, Springfield, Mass.
Lily G. Hendrick, Springfield, Mass.
Louis Chamberlain, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Grace S. Chambers, New Orleans, La.
Miss Grace M. Sharp, Shreveport, La.
Miss Clara L. Holmes, Toledo, Ohio.
Miss Caroline Hauri, Greenwich, Conn.
Miss Verena Hauri, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Bess B. Rothrock, Washington, D. C.
Donald C. McGahey, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mildred C. McGahey, Chicago, Ill.

Winners of Winter Olympic Championships

EVENT	FIRST PLACE	SECOND PLACE	THIRD PLACE
FIGURE SKATING MEN	1908—Ulrich Salchow, Sweden 1920—Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden 1924—Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden. 1928—Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden. 1932—Karl Shafer, Austria.	R. Johansson, Sweden. A. Krogh, Norway. Willi Böckl, Austria. Willi Böckl, Austria. Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden.	P. Thoren, Sweden. J. Stixrud, Norway. M. Gautschi, Switzerland. Robert Van Zeebroeck, Belg. Montgomery Wilson, Canada.
WOMEN	1908—Mrs. E. Syers, Great Britain. 1920—Miss H. Julin, Sweden. 1924—Mrs. Herma Szabo-Plank, Austria. 1928—Miss Sonja Henie, Norway. 1932—Miss Sonja Henie, Norway.	Miss E. Rendschmidt, Germany. Miss A. Noren, Sweden. Miss Beatrix Loughran, U. S. Miss Fritzi Burger, Austria. Miss Fritzi Burger, Austria.	Mrs. Greenhough Smith, Great Britain. Miss Wild, U. S. A. Miss Ethel Muckelt, Gt. Brit. Miss Beatrice Loughran, U. S. Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, U. S.
PAIRS	1908—H. Burger and Miss Hübler, Ger. 1920—Mr. and Mrs. Jakobsson, Finland. 1924—T. Berger and Mrs. Englemann, Austria. 1928—Pierre Brunet and Miss Andrée Joly, France. 1932—Pierre and Andrée Brunet, France.	Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Johnson, Great Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Bryn, Norway. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jakobsson, Finland. Otto Kaiser and Miss Lilli Scholz, Austria. Sherwin C. Badger and Miss Beatrix Loughran, U. S. A.	Mr. and Mrs. E. Syers, Great Britain. H. Johnson and Mrs. Williams, Great Britain. Pierre Brunet and Miss Andrée Joly, France. Ludwig Wrede and Miss Melitta Brunner, Austria. Laszlo Szollas and Emilia Rotter, Hungary.
SPECIAL FIGURES	1908—Nicolas Panin, Russia	A Cumming, Great Britain.	G. N. E. Hall-Say, Gt. Brit.
SPEED SKATING 500 METERS	1924—Charles Jewtraw, U. S. A., 44s. 1928—A. C. Thunberg, Finland, and Bernt Evensen, Norway, tied, 43.4s. 1932—John A. Shea, U. S. A., 43.4s.	Oskar Olsen, Norway. Tie for first place. Bernt Evensen, Norway.	A. C. Thunberg, Finland, and Roald Larsen, Norway, tied. Jaako Friman, Finland; John Farrell, U. S. A., and Roald Larsen, Norway, tied. Alexander Hurd, Canada.
1500 METERS	1924—A. C. Thunberg, Finland, 2m. 20 4-5s. 1928—A. C. Thunberg, Finland, 2m. 21.1s. 1932—John A. Shea, U. S. A., 2m. 57.5s.	Roald Larsen, Norway. Bernt Evensen, Norway. Alexander Hurd, Canada.	Sigur Moen, Norway. Ivar Ballangrud, Norway. William Logan, Canada.
5000 METERS	1924—A. C. Thunberg, Finland, 8m. 39 2-5s. 1928—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, 8m. 50½s. 1932—Irving Jaffee, U. S. A., 9m. 40.8s.	Julius Skutnabb, Finland, 8m. 48s. Julius Skutnabb, Finland, 8m. 59.1s. Edward Murphy, U. S. A.	Roald Larsen, Norway. Bernt Evensen, Norway. William Logan, Canada.
10,000 METERS	1924—Julius Skutnabb, Finland, 18m. 4 4-5s. 1928—Abandoned owing to the condition of the ice. 1932—Irving Jaffee, U. S. A., 19m. 13.6s.	A. C. Thunberg, Finland, 18m. 14s. Abandoned. Ivar Ballangrud, Norway.	Roald Larsen, Norway, 18m. 27s. Abandoned. Frank Stack, Canada.
SKIING MILITARY RACE	1924—Switzerland, 3h. 57m. 6s. 1928—Norway, 3h. 50m. 47s.	Finland, 3h. 59m. 40s. Finland, 3h. 54m. 37s.	France, 4h. 18m. 23s. Switzerland, 3h. 55m. 4s.
MARATHON (50 KILOMETERS)	1924—Torleif Haug, Norway, 3h.44m.32s 1928—P. E. Hedlund, Sweden, 4h.52m.37s 1932—Veli Saarinen, Finland, 4h. 28m.	Torleif Stromstadt, Norway. K. G. Jonsson, Sweden. Vaino Liikkanen, Finland.	Johan Gröttumsbraaten, Nor. Volger Andersson, Sdeden. Raoul Rustadstven, Norway.
COMBINED RACE	1924—Torleif Haug, Norway. 1928—Johan Gröttumsbraaten, Norway. 1932—Johan Gröttumsbraaten, Norway.	Torleif Stromstadt, Norway. Hans Vinjarengen, Norway. Ole Stenen, Norway.	Johan Gröttumsbraaten, Nor. Jon Snersrud, Norway. Hans Vinjarengen, Norway.
18 KILOMETERS	1924—Torleif Haug, Norway, 1h.14m.31s. 1928—Johan Gröttumsbraaten, Norway, 1h. 37m. 1s. 1932—Sven Utterstrom, Sweden. 1h. 23m. 7s.	Johan Gröttumsbraaten, Nor. Ole Hegge, Norway. Axel Vikstrom, Sweden.	Tapani Niku, Finland. Reidar Oedegaard, Norway. Veli Saarinen, Finland.
JUMPING	1924—Jakob Thams, Norway. 1928—Albert Andersen, Norway. 1932—Birger Ruud, Norway.	Narve Bonna, Norway. Sigmund Ruud, Norway. Hans Beck, Norway.	Torleif Haug, Norway. Rudolf Purkert, Czechoslovakia. Kaare Wahlberg, Norway.
TOBOGGANING BOBSLEIGHS	1924—Switzerland (steered by Scherrer), 5m 45 54s. 1928—U. S. A. (steered by Fiske), 3m. 20.5s. 1932—U. S. A. (steered by Fiske), 7m. 53.68s.	Great Britain (steered by Broome). U. S. A. (steered by Heaton). Switzerland (steered by Capadrutt).	Belgium (steered by Mulder). Germany (steered by Kilian). Germany (steered by Kilian).
INDIVIDUAL	1928—Jennison Heaton, U. S. A., 181.1s.	J. R. Heaton, U. S. A.	Earl of Northesk, Gt. Britn.
TWO MEN	1932—U. S. A. (steered by J. H. Stevens), 8m. 14.74s.	Switzerland (steered by Rito Capadrutt).	U. S. A. (steered by Jack Heaton).
ICE HOCKEY	1920—Canada. 1924—Canada. 1928—Canada. 1932—Canada.	U. S. A. U. S. A. Sweden. U. S. A.	Czechoslovakia. Great Britain. Switzerland. Germany.
CURLING	1924—Great Britain.	Sweden.	France.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT desires additional lines of merchandise; correspondence invited all countries. E. HEMINWAY, 110 Bingham Avenue, Toronto, Can.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON ARMS
144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents. W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800.

BOSTON, Back Bay Opposite Art Museum—1 room suites $20 to $35 and 2 rooms $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 227 Rawson Rd.—4 rooms and reception hall. Frigidaire; may be occupied at once. Call Asp. 7667 or Hub. 1921.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 83 Brattle St. and 9 Dana St.—Heated apartments for rent. Apply to Superintendent on premises or RUSSELL R. CAMERON, 26 Brattle St., Univ. 6750.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION
71 West 12th St., N. Y. C.—Two, 3 and 4-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; high-class building; reasonable rentals.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

COLONIAL ARMS
Just off Commonwealth Ave., 1, 2 and 3-room suites, large kitchens, elevators, showers; free parking; reduced rents, 121 to 129 Colborne Rd., Brighton, Mass. Owner on premises daily.

DE LUXE apartment; particular tenants; 7 large, sunny rooms; refrigeration, fireplace and porch; Reservoir section, Boston. Regent 7472.

NEW YORK CITY, 45 Street, 140 East, at Lexington Avenue—An atmosphere of refinement helps make these 1 and 2 room housekeeping apartments attractive homes; maid, porter, valet service available and 24-hour elevator and switchboard operation; gas for cooking and refrigeration included in most moderate rentals; also furnished. Inquire MRS. TAYLOR; Wickersham 2-9300.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-3209. BACHMAN, 178 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN—Children boarded, summer, permanent; loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds. MRS. IRENE SEE IVES Upper Jay, N. Y.

CLEANING AND DYEING

GUARANTEED—Quality, service, courtesy; prices moderate. LE PARISIAN, 306 86th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Cloverdale 6-1405.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN
ROCK HILL, N. Y.—12th season; come up in the mountains, enjoy the abundance of beautiful lakes, trees, flowers and fresh air; comfortable beds, good food; restful atmosphere; $13 per week; all modern conveniences; bus from New York. MRS. E. E. AVERY

"GREEN SHADOWS," Old Lyme, Ct. (Miss Slawson)—June 15th to Sept. 15th; comfortable, modern rooms; excellent meals; moderate rates. Phone Lyme 336-2.

ON LAKE OSCAWANA
THE GARDEN, R. D. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.—Modern, homelike accommodations for 30; swimming, boating, riding or plenty of quiet; own garden products; $18 wk., $3.50 day and up.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest quality 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; large commissions; sample box on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 8-2, Fitchburg, Mass.

FINE commissions paid ladies selling Christmas cards, beautifully boxed; also full line of Personal Engraved, reasonably priced. Write C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

DRESS DESIGNERS

FITTER and designer wishes position with high-class dressmaking establishment, capable taking full charge workroom; many years with leading 5th Ave. houses. Write Box R-15, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN, refined, sell latest importation of wearing apparel accessories; good selling; very attractive; liberal commission with each sale. WHITE, 411 West 42nd St., New York City.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

ENGLISHMAN, at present in California, would like to represent or become otherwise associated with American or British concern in any country; experienced in finance and trade. Address M-66, 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

HOTEL OPERATOR, experienced, desires position as manager or assistant, anywhere in United States; salary, percentage basis or will lease furnished; age 38, married, good references. E-4, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with wide experience of commercial building construction, designing and supervising, charge of plant maintenance; excellent references; location and salary open. W-11, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Two young men will drive your car and escort limited parties living anywhere, preferably Christian Scientists, through West and return; experienced cross country driving; know the West; take complete charge; nominal fee; excellent references; GEO. H. MITCHELL, JR., Highland Park, Ill.

WANTED

WE PAY CASH FOR OLD GOLD
Cash by return mail for old gold watch cases, rings, broken jewelry. Goods returned in ten days if not satisfied. Bank reference: Commerce Guardian or Toledo Trust Co. H. Marvet & Co., 410 Produce Exchange Building, Toledo, Ohio. Assayers and Refiners since 1918.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
3 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9188
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

The summer note is always a rather informal one, but nevertheless the note of smartness dares not vary. Selections made at THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP are always in good taste.

985 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

There is a double reason why every homemaker should come to

HOWLAND'S

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Beginning Monday, August 1
There is a BETTER and WIDER assortment of furniture. The price is lower on every piece than ever before.

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

Ladies' Thriftcraft Hosiery
2 prs. for 95c—50c per pair
Regularly 59c per pair
Never before sold in Bridgeport for such a low price. ALL SIZES—ALL COLORS.
At Meigs Corner **MEIGS & CO.** INCORPORATED
Dial 5-2181 Enterprise 3800

GREENWICH

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

NOW GOING ON
Semi-Annual Shoe Sale
Favorite Shoe Store
92 GREENWICH AVENUE

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

Let Us Serve You
RACKLIFFE OIL COMPANY STATIONS
276 Franklin Avenue
43 New Britain Avenue
130 Maple Avenue
309 Washington Street
47 Main Street
914 Farmington Avenue
712-714 Burnside Avenue
1138 Main St., E. Hartford

A Delightful Combination for Afternoon Tea or Bridge
WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE *and* PEEK FREAN'S BISCUITS
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

559 MAIN **Beroth Bread Shop** 1123 MAIN

MERIDEN

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
73 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

Economy Bedding Co.
for
Quality Merchandise
60 W. MAIN STREET

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information.
79-83 COURT STREET

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

COLUMBIA SOUP
ALL KINDS
3 cans 25c
WETHERBEE & CONROY
346 MAIN STREET Phone 2389

WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint
CHARLES B. MITCHELL
143 WILLIAM STREET Phone 1573

NEW BRITAIN

Be Prepared
for your vacation.
Make your old clothes look like NEW. SUMMER GARMENTS—WHITE FLANNELS
New Britain Dry Cleaning Corp.
DYERS, CLOTHES CLEANERS
415 W. Main Branch Office 96 W. Main

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

SERVE
Marioni's Ice Cream
AND
"TASTE THE DIFFERENCE"
OPEN SUNDAYS FAMILY ORDERS

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS *"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"*
970 Chapel St.

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
398 STATE STREET

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-0882

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Visit Our Fine Sport Dept.

Sport Sweaters
Flannels
Golf Clubs
Robes
Bathing Suits
For Both Men and Women
1ST FLOOR
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Our July Sales of Furniture, Rugs and Draperies present nice things for the home at greatly lower prices
MALLEY'S—Third Floor

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, Cor. ORANGE
Semi-Annual July Clearance Sale
Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

BENEDICT & COE COAL COKE 135 TEMPLE ST. Office
Please mention the Monitor when ordering your fuel
Phone 5-4116

NEW LONDON

PERRY & STONE, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1865
LEATHER STATIONERY
NOVELTIES
246 STATE ST., New London

AGNES M. ROGERS
Gowns—Millinery
129 STATE STREET Telephone 6193

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 10 to 1 daily.

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops
518 WEST AVENUE

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn
Tel. 3201

DONNELLY'S
Stationery Sporting Goods
Electric Appliances
Radios Gift Department
SOUTH NORWALK

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

NEW JERSEY

NORWALK
(Continued)

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST. NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7525, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3
100 PROSPECT STREET

The C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET Phone 3-3171
Sale! Silk Underthings of French-Finished Crepe
$1.69 Garment
Flesh Tea Rose White
Sizes—Slips: 34 to 44—Chemises 34 to 42
Dancettes 32 to 36.
Crepe Underwear—Fourth Floor.

Lockwood & Palmer Co.
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
TROY GLIDERS
$9.98 up

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Visit Our Smart Shop for Boys
"CLICKING"
LINEN SUITS, 11.50 and 16.50

Phone 3-3245
THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
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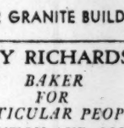

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Cedar of Lebanon

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OF ALL the trees referred to in the Bible, the cedars of Lebanon seem to have been the most useful. Oaks, poplars, elms, myrtle, bay, sycamore, and shittah trees are all mentioned many times as serving various purposes, but when Hiram, King of Tyre, sent messengers, carpenters and masons to David to build him a house, and when Solomon built the temple at Jerusalem, wood from the cedars of Lebanon was used for beams, pillars, ceiling, floor, throne, and altar.

Thirty thousand men were sent to Lebanon, 10,000 a month by courses; each spending one month in Lebanon and two months at home, according to the sixth chapter of I Kings. If it had not been for the superior quality of this timber, Solomon would hardly have brought it over 200 miles of tablelands, mountains and arid regions that lay between Mt. Lebanon in the extreme northwest corner of Palestine (20 miles from Sidon) to Jerusalem. In those days it doubtless grew there in great profusion, for the prophet Isaiah calls it the "glory of Lebanon." Today they could hardly be spoken of in quite the same way, for there has been a great diminution in number.

Ezekiel gives perhaps the best description of the old race of Lebanon cedars when he speaks (in chapter 31) of their fair branches, high stature, and tops among the thick boughs. The Psalmist sings of goodly cedars, or "cedars of God," while the Song of Solomon calls them excellent. Hosea says: "He shall cast forth his roots as Lebanon," referring to Isaiah's comment that as the branches extended, so did the roots, and thus the tree was firmly fixed and able to withstand violent storms.

Now just where does this tree stand in the plant kingdom? Many trees which are commonly called cedars are not cedars at all and many of the Bible plants have been properly placed only as botanists carefully studied the flora of the East and puzzled over ancient texts. Until recent years comparatively little was known of the proper meanings of many doubtful Greek and Hebrew common names. However, the cedar of Lebanon is fairly well established today as the same tree which the Arabs call "arz" or "ars" and the botanists label "Cecrus libani." It is a cone-bearing evergreen similar in that respect to native American cedars, to which it is closely related, and to pines, spruces and firs. The wood is reddish-white and quite easy to work, durable and strong. The resin is sweet-smelling.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

According to John Adamson, reported to be the only bagpipe maker in the United States, it takes at least two weeks to make bagpipes, and they sell at from $100 to $350 each.

The largest chandelier in the world, now being built for installation in a New York Radio City theater, is 25 feet in diameter, and weighs three tons?

A tennis net should be three feet high in the center?

In Lighter Vein

Sophisticated

A newly married woman was shopping, and was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her youth and inexperience.

"Don't you think these eggs are very small?" she said, critically.

"I do," answered the grocer, "but that's the kind the farmer sends me. They are fresh from the country this morning."

"Yes," said the shopper. "That's the trouble with those farmers. They're so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them out of the nest too soon!"—*Pearson's.*

Poor Showmanship

Barney, the junior partner, burst into the senior partner's room and banged on the desk.

"Our showroom manager! We must dismiss him at once."

"Calm yourself," said the senior partner. "What's happened?"

"He has put a testimonial praising our typewriters on the showroom window, and it is written with a fountain pen," Barney explained. —*Tit-Bits.*

Good Hardware

Hint for Salesmen: Protective tree-bark covers in natural colors, for the summer resort wood-carving trade.

For the Scrapbook

Sanskrit Wisdom

THE following bits of wisdom are gleaned from old Hindu lore:

Having crossed yourself, get others across.

A man by his own acts goes down and down or moves upward, as the digger of a well or the builder of a wall.

If a man's heart be impure, all things will appear hostile to him.

They know not their own defects who search for the defects of others.

He who looks upon all living beings as upon himself, sees.

The moon that wanes, after a time waxes again. Thus do wise men reflect and, though distressed, are not overwhelmed.

A good man may fall, but he falls as a ball; an ignoble man falls like a lump of clay.

A fool too may shine in the assembly, dressed in fine garments; he shineth no longer, however, than he holdeth his tongue.

Keeping away from the mire is better than washing it off.

The gem of learning is great wealth. It cannot be shared by cousins nor lost by robbery, nor exhausted by liberality.

A man should not form any acquaintance, nor enter into any amusements with one of evil character. A piece of charcoal, if it be hot, burneth; and if cold, it blackeneth the hands.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WOULD you have your friend live a better life? Picture only that better life in your thoughts of him and never by word or look emphasize the opposite.

—ANON.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss's mother and Dad arrived at the camp today and I was all worried because I thought they had come to take us home —
"Shucks! I said to myself "What's their hurry- We haven't been here half long enough" —
And I started right in to wiggle my tail and beg them to let us stay —
But would you believe it, they had come just for a visit —
And about two hours later they went home without us, and oh Boy, wasn't I relieved!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pong's Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glendale, Calif.

HE WAS only a tiny white kitten with big blue eyes, and, though he knew nothing of the philosophy of life, he was able to teach the grown-ups in the family an unforgettable lesson.

The family had held consultation and the decision was reached to purchase a kitten, as Lady Silver had only one kitten, Ping, a beautiful blue boy, and it would be lovely for Ping to have a playmate and name him Pong.

While the family was aware of the seeming aversion of cats toward feline strangers, they also knew that this antipathy would melt away in a few days and all would be happy.

So Pong arrived in a basket. When it was opened in the dining room Pong stepped out. Lady Silver saw the stranger first and spitting at him, withdrew to a corner, calling Ping to her and telling him to follow the manner of his honorable ancestors.

Pong never heard the disturbance he made but instantly found Ping's rubber ball and put it into action. Faster and faster sped the ball on the hardwood floor and Pong after it. Several times it led Pong very near the retreat of his enemies, but never giving them a look he scurried after it. It was such an exciting game that Ping became deeply interested and by the end of the first half-hour the customs of Ping's royal family were in the discard, and the two kittens were romping merrily together.

When lunch time came everybody was hungry, and a large plate of food was put on the kitchen floor. Pong had a grand appetite so he had no inclination to pay attention to the ill manners of Lady Silver; he was quick enough to avoid her paw that reached out to strike, and he was too intent upon eating as much as Ping to listen to her grumbling remarks of disapproval.

By the middle of the afternoon Lady Silver began to cast glances of approval upon Pong. It certainly was nice to have time to wash her paws and clean her face without having to wiggle her tail all the time to amuse Ping; also her beloved Ping was having lots of fun playing with Pong. Further contemplation brought forth Pong's commendable qualities, and Lady Silver concluded Pong must come from a fine family.

When bedtime came Pong was first in the basket, so Lady Silver settled down and hummed a lullaby and two sleepy kittens closed their eyes.

Pong unknowingly was the victor, having prevented a war by never admitting there was a battle.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Spirituality (Mrs. M. E.)—*Spir-it-u-al'-ih-ty* (secondary stress on first syllable; each *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *unite*, *a* as in *at*). In formal reading or speaking, make the effort to avoid *spih-rih-choo-al'-ih-ty*.

English words in Greek alphabet (E. C. B.)—Material, ματεριαλ; ιedicine(s), μεδισινε(ς) (there being no Greek letter corresponding to our *c*, the sound of the *c* in medicine, an *s*, is substituted); Scamnum, Σκαμνυμ (*c* here having the sound of *k*).

Coworker (Miss F. E. L., who submits that the word in this form does not seem to convey the meaning as explicitly as it would if hyphenated, "co-worker")—It is true that there is a suggestion of the farmyard about "coworker"; and, furthermore, the Oxford, Standard, Century, and Stormonth dictionaries spell it "co-worker."

This newspaper has accepted Webster's as authority, and only in rare instances does it find difficulty in adhering to the prescribed spellings and pronunciations. This, frankly, is one of them. Given time, though, we may see fit to dust off and use in this word the hyphen we have abandoned in "to-day" (and "to-morrow").

Incidentally, if this evokes a letter from the publishers of Webster's, it will be printed in this column.

Bouquet (L. S.)—No, *boo-*, not *bo-*. *Boo'-kay* (*oo* as in *food*, *a* as in *ace*).

Combatant (L. S.)—Accent is on the first syllable, *com'-bat-ant* (*o* as in *cod*, each *a* as in *account*). Not *com-ba'-tunt*.

Finale (L. S.)—*Fe-nah'-lay* (*e* as in *create*, first *a* as in *arm*, second as in *ace*). Avoid *fih-nal'-e* and *fi-nal'-e*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accented as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Milwaukee Sentinel: A distinguished educator says that about 85 per cent of school arithmetic ought to be deleted from the curricula. Shucks, we thought of that 40 years ago.

Los Angeles Times: Spain reports the development of an everlasting orange. If not picked when ripe it reverts back to its green state, to ripen again the following season, thus making it the ideal lazy man's crop.

Punch: A wireless paper says that 2000 years ago wild boars prowled over what is now the site of Broadcasting House. Even now the place is not entirely free from the lame species.

Detroit News: Hollywood is to film the stage play "Rain." Those in southern California who have been elsewhere may remember rain—that wet, shiny stuff that comes down in pieces.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Marching on the Capital

IT IS high time the people of the United States reached a decision about what should be done with citizens who march upon the national capital demanding relief. The immediate handling of the bonus army—and there are still between 8000 and 10,000 men, women and children encamped in Washington—is largely a task for the local authorities. But in a larger sense the problems presented require a clarification of public opinion for their solution.

Is there going to be popular encouragement of such demonstrations? Is the bonus army to become merely the advance guard for other and larger hosts? And are state capitals and city halls going to be besieged by citizens demanding governmental largess?

The bonus army today is really a jobless army. The bonus was a rallying cry, but the veterans encamped in Washington know that no bonus is in sight. Congress has gone home. Most of the marchers would go home if there were any work for them there.

At the root of the bonus march was the belief that the Government should relieve the need of a group of citizens. It is true that this group happened to be veterans who had been led by politicians to believe that the Government owed them a bonus which in fact is not payable—and will not be available—until 1945. It is true too that people and local governments facilitated their advance upon the capital. And public and official aid has maintained them there.

Everyone sympathizes with their plight, and particularly with the protest they express against conditions which deprive them of the opportunity to work. But what if other groups of citizens adopt the same tactics? There are 10,000 unemployed teachers in New York. Should they march upon the state capital, demanding work? And will politicians next winter encourage all who are destitute to march upon Washington, demanding work or a dole? With every sympathy for the need, the method must be resolutely rejected. If all the elements of the population which are not satisfied with conditions were to form armies and beleaguer the capital, America would have mobocracy. Or anarchy.

Riots in Washington caused by the communistic fringes of the bonus army have already somewhat alarmed opinion. But the real danger is not in a handful of Reds. The real danger is in the subversive tendency to look more and more to the Government for support. The Government owes no man a job. And obviously cannot supply jobs for all—unless Americans are to hire out to themselves under a system of state capitalism such as Russia is finding unworkable.

There must be a determined effort to head off the growing disposition to make the Government a meal ticket. Not only must more rigorous measures be taken to stop mass pilgrimages to the capital—in Canada unemployed men are being removed from trains to prevent their congregating in Ottawa—but patriotic public opinion must exorcise every appearance of a leechlike attitude toward the state.

And at the same time, leaders of government and of business must recognize that the self-reliance of the pioneer who was his own master does not come naturally to the modern worker who is a cog in a vast industrial machine. If we are to avoid demands for jobs or doles, we need to find ways to manage the economic system so that men willing to work will not be deprived of the opportunity to work.

On Returning Books

THE "Book Sunday once a year" proposal now gaining support in Britain is not a literary movement. Nor is it, as might be easily supposed, a concerted plan of publishers to resuscitate the reading habit among the millions whose present reading is chiefly confined to that of captions in the talkies. Book Sunday, its sponsors urge, should be a day "on which people should look through the books in their houses and return those which do not belong to them to their rightful owners." A pretty and a sound idea.

When Polonius gave his sage and oft-quoted advice anent the indiscretion of either borrowing or lending he was probably thinking more of lucre than of literature. And some cynic will doubtless rise to point out that, anyway, the custom urged upon Laertes has been "more honored in the breach than the observance." That this accusation, however, applies to the borrower of books may be stoutly denied.

His conscience is easily stirred. Show him the way of return and he quickly speeds along it. This has been proved only recently. The public library in an American city announced that if borrowers would return long-overdue books within a certain period, no fines would be imposed. The response was immediate and gratifying. Long-lost books fairly poured into the library's bookshelves.

"Lost books" is, perhaps, a misnomer, a solecism. The most dilatory of borrowers may generally be credited with the intention, at least, to return the volume sometime. His very affection for it makes him loath to part with it—a fault surely more venial than venal.

If the French poet waxed melancholy over the "sad fate of each lent book," it was probably because he lived in an age of starched and beruffled sophistication when homely virtues were seldom sung. Against such untrusting attitude one prefers the sturdy optimism of the librarian who, according to a writer in the London Observer, replied to a visitor's remark that many books must be lost, "Sir, no book is ever lost; it only changes hands."

Rail Labor and the Consolidations

AMID the widespread approbation of the Interstate Commerce Commission's merger ruling for railroads of the eastern United States rises one strain of dissent. It comes from railroad labor and in its real import is probably less a note of discord than of warning.

The rail labor unions as a group, through Mr. David B. Robertson, president of their executives' association, have announced their opposition to the proposed consolidations on the ground that thousands may be thrown out of work in addition to the 500,000 railway workers already unemployed. This challenge throws into prominence the question, just how will the economies claimed for consolidation be effected?

Naturally, some will be made by increased efficiency through the elimination of lost motion and overlapping facilities, and this will mean some elimination of jobs at least for a time. But the public should not be expected to continue to pay the costs of waste effort; indeed, it is largely by improvement of efficiency that the railroads can hope to compete successfully against the motortruck and stimulate an increase of traffic that will restore jobs.

But consolidation, if it is to be well received, must justify itself also on other grounds than by economies at the expense of worker income. There should be economies in the raising of capital, in the purchasing of rails, couplers and other supplies, and economies for the shipper in simpler routing and handling of goods. And there should be as little dislocation as possible of employee security. This the I. C. C. has demanded, saying,

> It is expected that carriers will give careful consideration to the interests of their employees with a view of avoiding the imposition of undue hardships upon them in connection with the relocation and consolidation of shops and offices.

The commission, moreover, requires that the roads deal adequately with these questions when they come to lay specific proposals for consolidation before it. The unions are preparing to have their say then, too.

Altogether it behooves the railroads to provide the greatest possible consideration for their employees in these plans, through the spreading of employment and the launching of improvements. Otherwise an increase of unemployment would give point to the demands of the unions for a six-hour day. For when the four-system merger was broached in an announcement by President Hoover in December, 1930, one of the merits claimed for it was that of "enlarging opportunity for employment."

Reckless Walking

MUCH has been heard about reckless drivers on the highway, and much deserves to be said about care on the part of the motorist, but traffic officials are coming to recognize increasingly that the pedestrian, too, has a share in the responsibility for highway safety.

Almost any motorist can supply instances in support of recent pleas to those on foot to use greater care. A woman stops and turns around in the middle of a street to call goodby to a friend—and cars from either direction screech their brakes. A college youth with a handful of roses for a fair friend across the street dashes from the sidewalk in front of a hurrying taxicab—and is saved only by the driver's skill. A child at play runs into the side of a moving motorcar. A dignified gentleman saunters across the avenue with his back to the traffic.

Thoughtlessness sums up most such incidents, and surely the time has passed when the pedestrian should be thoughtless as to where he may be walking. Not by any means is the driver relieved of full responsibility for careful driving. But in many cases the heedlessness of the pedestrian leaves the motorist little opportunity to protect either himself or the one on foot.

Not only is it advisable to scan the streets in all directions before leaving the safety of the sidewalks, but it is useful to cultivate a faculty of estimating the speed and distance of approaching cars so as to make sure of having ample time to cross. A practice much to be protested is that of pedestrians who step down from the sidewalks into the streets in the face of a traffic light which for the moment gives vehicles right of way.

Probably most harrowing of all to the conscientious driver is the habit of some who at night or in bad weather cross the street or walk along the side of the road relying entirely on the ability of the motorist to see them and avoid them. If some of these could exchange places with the driver for a moment they would better realize what risks they are running. To wear light-colored clothing or at least some article of white at such time is a bit of thoughtfulness for the driver and for one's self. Moreover, if all who walk along country roads would walk on that side where they face the oncoming traffic many regrettable occurrences might be spared.

Surely, both driver and pedestrian bear some responsibility for safety, and at present an increase of carefulness by the person on foot as well as the one at the wheel seems an urgent need.

The Cherry to the Rescue

THE cherry, individually and collectively, long has been held in high esteem. If it had not been for the cherry, the architecture of various and sundry culinary efforts would have materially suffered. Indeed, the decorative possibilities contained in the individual cherry have been utilized by all the great pastry builders of the world.

And now the cherry has found a new avenue of usefulness. In a western state where the dollar has been in temporary hibernation the cherry has entered the channels of trade, not primarily for consumption nor decorative purposes, but as a purchasing medium for various commodities. Up in the fruit belt cherries are gathered by unemployed, taken into another county and exchanged for food necessities.

Perhaps the diffident dollars didn't put up the back-parlor window shades just enough to see what all the commotion was about when one little ton of cherries bought two sacks of onions, twenty-three dozen eggs, twenty pounds of lard, five crates of lettuce, five hundred pounds of wheat, eleven chickens, twelve pounds of butter, eight of bacon, three sacks of carrots, seventy-five pounds of turnips and paid for meals for the men who handled them.

If they did see the performance of this fruit-standard money, they probably right there and then put a question mark beside that oft-heard remark about money not growing on trees.

"Temporary Diffusive Inflation"

TRY as they will, government officials and economists cannot rid the United States of the notion that the country is short of currency. They always run up against a fixed idea as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar. Perhaps the notion is a carryover from the days before the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. In those days the currency sometimes ran so short that it brought a premium. The Federal Reserve Act was designed to end that condition.

In this respect it has done its work well. According to the last number of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the system has increased its note issue by exactly $1,000,000,000 in the last twelve months. It is a fact that there is more currency (that is, treasury and bank as well as Federal Reserve notes) in the people's hands today than there was in 1929. The Reserve banks, with an excess gold reserve amounting to $1,000,000,000, have stood and still stand ready to supply currency notes to any bank that pledges commercial paper in exchange for them. And the banks in their turn have stood and still stand ready to hand this currency over the counter to their depositors.

Many persons, no doubt, have been hampered by need of money, but this has been a matter of individual lack of wealth, earnings or cash assets, not a matter of absence of sufficient printed currency. For in every instance where an individual has presented a direct claim for money against a solvent debtor—as a depositor against a bank—there has been currency available for the transaction. This is what is meant by an adequate supply of currency, and it is not to be confused with the questions of adequacy of credit or of speed of circulation.

Nevertheless, the cry for more currency went up throughout the last session of Congress. Where it demanded an easing of the facilities for getting at the currency, it met with scarcely any opposition. The Glass-Steagall Act of last February, for example, was amply justified. Under this measure the Federal Reserve System was called upon to supply the banks with currency in return for government bonds. But still the currency expansionists were unsatisfied. They made several attempts to push through Congress bills to make the Treasury print new currency or borrow currency from the Federal Reserve, using new government bonds as collateral.

Senator Carter Glass denounced all these attempts as "currency tinkering." To answer opponents who asked him what he had to offer in its place, he drew up a rider to the Administration's Home Loan Bank bill extending the privilege of currency issue now enjoyed by the national banks. Hitherto they could issue currency, called national bank notes, by pledging a few classes of government bonds with the Treasury. The amount in circulation at the end of May was $702,000,000. The scheme as outlined by the Senator from Virginia named other government bonds as available for this privilege, but only for a limited period. Senator Glass gave it the euphemistic description of "temporary diffusive inflation." The measure, which was taken up by Senator Borah and became the last act of Congress, became law with the Home Loan Bank bill, and it is now estimated that, if its provisions were fully availed of, no less than $995,000,000 could be added to the country's circulating media.

The snag is whether full advantage will be taken of these provisions. Not that the national banks are unwilling to print the money. But what is the use of doing so unless the public calls for the money? The main service that the scheme performs is again to reassure the public that there is no shortage in the currency wherever banks are functioning. Its secondary service is that the interior banks will find it easier to obtain currency when their clients demand it.

Editorial Notes

Appointment of a young Chinese woman as her country's mediator to adjust political differences with Tibet is but one instance of the forward strides the members of her sex and race have made in the few years since they left off the practice of binding their feet.

Sales of penny candies have held up well recently, probably because there is no way to make such goodies last longer. At any rate, the sale last year of more than 5,000,000,000 pieces in the United States testifies that Young America is sticking steadfastly by its colors.

In view of the growing tendency to barter farm products for town commodities, we may expect to see this fall the rural woodlot owner wending homeward with a stock of groceries and a bill receipted, "Paid in fuel."

And there are those who think that the language expert of the Cleveland Public Library could have chosen no more appropriate time for the publication of his book which contains the Lord's Prayer in 112 languages.

Paradoxically enough, the business slump sees horses displacing tractors on the farm for the original reason given for the reverse process—because cheaper.

The benefits of higher education are showing results in Nebraska, where one milking shed is now termed a lactorium.

Where Disarmament Rests Today

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

GENEVA

THE work of the Disarmament Conference in its first phase must be viewed with a great deal of current and historical perspective. This is not an apology. To anybody familiar with its problems and acquainted with its accomplishments the conference needs no excuses.

But it must always be realized that the conference both reflects and affects the underlying political situation of the world, and that today that situation is definitely a great deal clearer—hence better—than it was in February when the conference met. What then does Geneva reflect today and what has been the effect of the conference on the world?

The conference has first of all seen a most remarkable increase of confidence between three of the greatest powers, Britain, France and the United States. Their mutual understanding is the first condition of all disarmament. Today France sees that its talk about an international army is a waste of words to the Anglo-Saxon powers and it appreciates equally that the French military establishment must be reduced in the coming years.

For this concession, accompanied by its adhesion to the framework of the London treaty, France demands and must receive a further reduction of naval forces on the part of Britain and the United States. President Hoover offered this reduction in one way. Mr. Stanley Baldwin paid a warm tribute to the Hoover proposals, but proposed an alternative reduction in particularly unhelpful form. Mr. Baldwin's plans entail construction of vast new world fleets with all the rivalry of engineering thereby involved, even if navies would then be on a somewhat lower level.

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But the fact of the British Government's adhesion, in name, to the Hoover plan, coupled with the British public's almost unlimited enthusiastic support of that plan, makes it highly probable that when the London naval conference is resumed in London this autumn in the form of conversations, further naval reductions to take effect in the immediate future will be decided upon as the counterpart for French land reductions and the patching up of the Mediterranean naval deadlock. Thus the conference may consider the Franco-British-American problem well on the way toward settlement.

The Franco-German problem is a great deal closer to fundamentals today than it was in February. Within a few days Germany will hold its elections and within a few months the world should be able to see in which direction the Germany of 1932 will continue to evolve. Then, and only then, can the rest of the world decide how that "equality of right" which Germany demands is to be interpreted.

When the powers sign their first general disarmament treaty they, like Germany at Versailles, will sign away their right to what armaments they please. They will automatically place themselves in the same legal position as Germany. If Germany contents itself with a solemn public recognition of this fact and does not insist on actual rearming, it will have furnished the second means of getting the French Army down and thereby reinforcing its own security. Otherwise armies on both sides of the Rhine will go up and France will continue to insist upon sweeping political guarantees of security.

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In the final days of the conference Germany gained redoubled support from one old ally and lost the support of another. Fascist Italy, with a vehemence emphasized by the disappearance of Signor Grandi, took vengeance for its diplomatic isolation at Lausanne and, publicly dissociating itself from the powers at Geneva, condemned their work and espoused Germany's new Fascist cause.

Soviet Russia then almost automatically took its revenge for the campaign of fire and sword which the von Papen Government is waging against Communists in Germany by repudiating the German thesis of equality in rearming and insisting that Russia would support only equality in disarmament.

These two factors somewhat balance each other. Only the coming days can tell where Germany is going and what effect its path will have on disarmament.

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As for Russia, it is much less of a disarmament problem than it appeared to be a few years ago. The continued adherence of Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, to every plan for effective reduction of arms, his offer of complete supervision of armaments after reduction has been effected, and most of all, his Government's restrained conduct in the Far East, have practically convinced Europe that Soviet Russia is, as all authorities have said, so completely preoccupied now and for many years to come, in its internal development that its external menace has greatly faded.

This leaves the Japanese problem alone and Japan persistently refuses to reduce any armament except such things as aircraft carriers, meanwhile demanding the right to upset the London and Washington naval ratios. But if the other powers are able to handle all their own problems, and if the Far Eastern dispute is treated with constructive statesmanship by the rest of the world in the coming months, it is hard to see Japan standing out against everybody in reactionary armaments nationalism.

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This is the world as disarmament finds it. Under these circumstances what has the conference done? It has closed its gawky phase with a graceless resolution which nevertheless embodies a good deal of substantial progress. In three places the resolution binds the powers to substantial reduction of their armaments, guided by the fundamentals of President Hoover's plan.

The resolution binds the powers particularly to reduce weapons of aggression. It gathers together all important details of disarmament—the universal desire to abolish gas, germ and incendiary warfare; the universal condemnation of air bombing, even with the very damaging reservation on the part of France and Britain to continue this inexpensive and effective method against backward regions; the decision to control and continue disarmament by a permanent supervisory commission; the decision finally to tackle the problem of manufacture and trade in armaments and so on.

More important, the conference has fixed an entirely new method for its future work. This is the Stimson method, the Lausanne method, of private conversations between responsible ministers on specific problems. When the conference begins work again on September 21 it will be in the form of a steering committee, composed of almost all the interested parties, which will have the mobility, responsibility and lack of harmful publicity necessary to do genuine work. By publicity is meant the necessity of making rampant speeches for home consumption. General discussion is to be replaced by concrete negotiation.

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This method carries its own penalty, a grave one, as the aftermath of Lausanne has shown. Unless private conversations are conducted free from the taint of the discredited old secret diplomacy, with extreme care to protect everybody's legitimate or fancied susceptibilities, trouble will ensue. Lausanne made definite progress, but it alarmed the United States with its redundant gentleman's agreement. It annoyed the small powers by failing to keep them informed of all that was happening, and it drove Italy into a new burst of nationalism. Perhaps the new Geneva will avoid these pitfalls, for they are far from inevitable in genuinely confidential diplomacy.

Thus the conference ends with a clear understanding of its problems, a forward looking definition of its aims, and a practical method of work. If a gathering in does not come in its second phase, the world will have the right to disappointment and public opinion should inflict its penalty. But that opinion has the responsibility to enforce its demands and the time to do it in the months to come.

Notes From Jerusalem

Raising Food For Silkworms SUCCESSFUL efforts are being made by the Government to awaken interest in silkworm breeding. The theory and practice of sericulture are taught in the Government Agricultural School, and lectures and demonstrations on mulberry cultivation and silkworm raising are being given in schools throughout the country. To reach all sections of the population the Government has issued a leaflet in English, Hebrew and Arabic on "The Mulberry and the Silkworm." Some 600,000 seedlings of suitable varieties of mulberry were raised at government nurseries for free distribution, and demonstration mulberry plantations have been established at various points in the country and are making excellent progress with scientific pruning. Small quantities of silk produced by cocoons reared in government schools are being woven experimentally.

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Journals, Old and New Specimen copies of no less than 1100 papers—dailies, weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies—in all languages, among them Hebrew, Yiddish, English, French, German and Arabic, were included in the recent Palestine Jewish Press Exhibition. The collection was mainly designed to show the development in Palestine of Jewish journalism, in its various languages and guises during the last seventy years. In contrast with the display of "old-timers" is the new journal, Al Akhlak, a monthly magazine with the unique record of being the only nonpolitical Arabic publication in the country. A social and literary review started a few months ago, it contains well-chosen material on Palestine history and archæology, and is well on the way to rivaling some of the many reviews in the Hebrew language.

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Coöperation Brings Gains Much interest has been aroused among fruit growers by the extension of coöperative experiment and demonstrations carried out by the Government in conjunction with the growers of citrus fruits, bananas, grapes and olives. The tightening up of regulations under the Fruit Export Ordinance had a noticeable effect in the improved condition of the consignments offered for inspection, increasing the confidence of buyers in English and other overseas markets. Exports of oranges and lemons show a large increase. Some 30,000 acres are now under orange cultivation. The Palestine grapefruit export increased from 2265 cases in 1928-29 to 13,011 in 1929-30 and to 39,938 in 1930-31. The figures for orange and grapefruit exports for this year are not yet available, but a definite gain is already noted. Facing the prospect of a poor harvest in many parts of Palestine this year, the Government carried out a special investigation to enable it to consider in what way the condition of the agriculturist might be alleviated. In view of the information received, the High Commissioner recommended to the Secretary of State that, as a measure of relief, the rate of tithe should be generally reduced from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent on all crops except citrus fruits, and that in addition District Commissioners should be given discretion to grant varying remissions, not exceeding one-quarter of their reduced tithe, in proved cases of hardship due to specially poor yields. The Secretary of State has approved these proposals and measures will be brought into force at once to put them into effect.

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Paintings By Arab Moslem The annual series of art exhibitions by Palestine's Jewish painters was supplemented this year by the first exhibition of oils and water colors by an Arab Moslem, Omar Onsi, a Syrian who studied in Paris, the first Arab artist to exhibit in Jerusalem. Mr. Onsi's display contained some 100 views of Syria, Palestine, Transjordan and Irak. He is considered at his best in the portrayal of the stark beauty of the Jordan Valley, the surroundings of Amman, the ancient Rabath-Ammon, the ruins of Petra and the fertile Lebanons.

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Hebrew Radio Station Opens The first Hebrew radio station in the world was recently inaugurated at Tel Aviv. The opening program included a Hebrew prologue given by an actor belonging to Habimah, one of Palestine's theatrical companies. The new Hebrew broadcasting corporation announces that its programs will take cognizance of Arab art and that efforts will be made to induce prominent Arabs to speak at the microphone. A short-wave transmitter will be erected shortly in Palestine in order to permit the exchange of programs with Europe. Items will be broadcast from the news transmitter in Hebrew, English and Arabic, and readings from German literature will be given in the original.